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on the subscriber, very himst a negro man by ARLES, formers the Gassaway Rawhard telellow, about 30 years for 11 inches high, subwitten talking, he has a him Stovert's quarter, loathing when he west over jacket, made of given to him this fall town under jacket much fall town under jacket much fall of deal mended, cares ockings, a white hat well man he has other by change to soit his party chan

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VERTISER.

ONAS GREEN. CHURCH-STRUCT, ABRAPOLIS.

Price-Tures Dollars por Annum.

2-YORK, 788. 19. THE GOV. TOALKINS, SHALER.
Extract of a letter from Nathaniel
Shaler, Commander of the private armed achoonst Governor
Tomkins, to his agent in this elty, dated

At Sea, Jan. 1, 1814. Two days after dispatching the Neteld, I took a whaleman from London bound for the South Seas; but she being of no value, I took out such stores &c. at I could stow, and being much lumbered with priand heing much lumbered with pri-soners and baggage, I put them on board and ordered her for Falmouth. The chasing of this ship had taken me some distance from my ground, and owing to calma, I could not re-gain it till the 25th ultimo, when at sun-rise, 3 sail were discovered ahead. We made sail in chase. The wind being light, we came slowly up with them. On a nearer ap-proach, they proved to be two ships and a brig. One of the ships had all the appearance of a large transport, and from their manustres to have concerted measures for mutual defence. The large ship appeared to be prepared to take the burk of an action. Hosts were seen passing to and from her. She had boarding nettings almost up to her tops, with her topmass studdingsail booms out, and sails at sheir ends ready for running, as if prepared for a running fight. Her ports appeared to be painted, and she had something on deck resembling a merchantman's boat. After all this, what she de-vil do you think she was? Why have a little patience and I will tell you. At 3 P. M. a sudden squall struck us from the northward, and the ship not having yet received, before I could get our light sails in, and almost before I could turn round, I was under the guns (not of a transport) but of A LARGE FRI-GATE 111 and not more than one third of a mile from her.

I immediately hauled down English colours, which I previously had set inree Almerican ens trimmed our sails by the wind, and commenced a brisk fire from our little battery; but this was returned with woeful interest. Her first broadside killed two men and wounded 6 others (two of whom severe-ly, and one since dead)—it also blew up one of my salt boxes with two 9 pound carridges; this com-municated fire to a number of pistols, and three tube boxes, which were lying on the companion way, all of which exploded, and some of the tubes penetrated through a small crevice under the companion leaf, and found their way so the cabin floor; but that being wet, and the firescreen being up, no further ac-cident took place.—This, together with the fire from the frigate, I assure you, made warm work on the Tomkins' quarter deck, bue thanks to her heels and the exertions of my brave officers and crew, I still have the command of her.

When the frigate opened her fire on me, it was about half past 3. I was then a little abaft her beam. To have assempted to tack in a hard squall, would, at least have exposed me to a raking fire a and to have attempted it, and miss, would have been accepted with the inevitable less accepted with the inevitable less accepted with the same accepted. table loss of the sch'r. I therefore thought it most prudent to take her fire on the tack on which I was, at this I was exposed to from the position I have meptioned, until I passed her how; she all the while standing on with me, and almost as fast as ourselves—and such a tune as was played round my cars, I assure you, I never wish to hear again on the same key.

At a his shot began to fall short of us. At 4 20, the wind dying a way suit the enemy still holding it, has ship began to ceash us—we got out sweeps and turned all hands to. I also three over all the lumber from the deek, and shour 2000 with a hot from the deek, and shour fell short. ight it most prudent to take her

t a P. M. all bis shot fell short

teracy in a foam all around her.
The moment before the squall struct us I told Mr. Farnum that ahe was 100 heavy for us, and he went forward with the class to take another look, when the squall took the ach'r, sa if by magic, up with ber- before we could get in our light

My officers conducted themselves in a way that would have done hon-our to a more permanent activice. ir. Farnum 1st; lieut. conducted imself with all his usual vigour. Mr. Acheson, performed his part in the style of a brave and accomplish, ed seaman. Messieurs Miller and Dodd, 2d and 3d lieuts, were not immediately under my eye, but the precision and promptitude with which all my orders were executed is sufficient proof that they are to be relied on. Mr. Thomas boatswain and Mr. Casewell master's mate, were particularly active and deserve encouragement.

The name of one of my poor fellows who was killed ought to be reremembered with reverence as long as bravery is considered a virtue s he was a black man by the name of John Johnson; a 24 lb, shot struck him in the hip and took away all the lower part of his body; in this state the poor brave fellow lay on deck, and several times exclaimed to his shipmates "fire away my boy; no haul a colour down." The other was also a black man, by the name of John Davis, and was struck in much the same way ; he fell near me, & several times requested to be thrown overboard, saying, he was only in the way of others.

While America has such tars she has little to fear from the tyrants of the ocean.

From the circumstance of her shot being 24's, which I assure you is the case, and as we have felt and weighed them. I am of opinion that it was the Laurel, a new frigate, which I had information of. gentleman which I took, told me she was in the fleet; that she was built and manned for the purpose to cope with our frigates ; and that if she got sight of me she would carrainly take me, as she was the fastest sailer he ever saw.

Enclosed I send you a list of the killed and wounded; in every thing else we are in good order and high spirits.

Killed-John Johnson, John Davis -Wounded-John O Farnum, 1st lieut, slightly; Thomas Davis since dead; Thos. Loveland, severely; James Doughty, John Parker, John Sunaholm, all slightly, and doing

> PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 21. PUBLIC CELEBRATION.

The arrangements contemplated having been completed, between two and three hundred citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, honoured by the presence of the Minister of Spain and suite, the Consuls of Russia, Spain and Sweden;—the Right Reverend Bishop White, the Reverend Dr. Collin, Provost Beaseley, Judge Griffith of Jersey, and other distinguished guests, assembled at the City Hotel on Wednesday last, where an excellent dinner was pro-vided by Mr. M Laughlin-and the magnanimous efforts & spiesdid vic-tories, which have produced the mancipation of Europe, were cele-brated in a manner worthy of the

great and interesting occasion.

It was most gracifying to hotice, in this joyful assembly, citizens from every class of the community—Clerevery class of the community—Clergymon, Lawyers, Physicians, Merhants, Farmers and Mechanics,
were all, and equally, emulous to
testify their hearefult satisfaction at
events, which have not only restored the freedom of Europe, but given
assurance to the independence of the
United States.
Colonel Jonathan, Williams was

entertainment, at which the follow-

on by Paul Allen, Esquire, was song with great effect by Mr. Hardings.
The elequent and appropriate discourse delivered by Charles W. Hare, and Joseph R. Ingersoit, Esquire received by the company with distinguished and grate at applause, an contribution much to the enteras contributing much to the enjoy-ment of the day, which was passed and closed in harmony, bilarity and

TOASTS.

1. The Memory of Washington.
Drank standing-and followed

by solemn silence. The Emperor Alexander A pa triot king : In generosity, and gallantry a true chevalier.

Nine cheers.—Music.—Russian

Grand March. 3 The Emperer Francis-May he continue to lead a brave, and illus-

trious people so victory in the cause of virtue and independence. Music-Austrian Air.
4. The King of Prussia-Emanci. pared from the tons and power of Napoleon, may be prove himself a worthy successor of the Great Fre-

derick ; and the deserving monarch of a gallant people.

Music—Prussian Grand March.

5. The Grown Prince of Sweden—
His talents, valous and fidelity, have eminently justified the choice of the

Six cheers-Music-" See the After the fifth toust, one of the quests sung an original ode in the Swedish language-Of this we have not been able to obtain a copy.

6. The Patriots of Spain and Portugal-First in opposing the Tyrant's nower; their glorious and auccessful scruggle wilt be, hereafter, an swind lesson to the oppressor, and a bright example to the oppressed. Nine cheers—Music—Spanish

March.

After the sixth toast, the following Ode, composed for the occasion, was sung with great spirit and effect by Mr. Harding , who was joined in chorus by the whole company.

ODE BY PAUL ALLEN, Esq. Pone-Rise Columbia"

Plence wetheman, who while hefights, Rejects the bloody, wreath of Fame; Freedom and Conquest he unites— Such triumphs only grace his name. Let joy pervade each patriot soul— To Russia's Monarch fill the bowl.

The glorious light that crowns his head No blood-stain'd Chieftains ever know

It brings to tyrants only dread;
"Tis Mercy's mild and gentle bow.
Nations transported bless his reign;
He conquers but to break the chain.

On Uri's rocks the shade of Tell-Majestle walks in stern disdain.
His form the Tyrant knows full well,
He points the vengeful shaft again.
Let joy pervade each patriot soul,
To proud Helvetia fill the bowl.

Iberian hills ! what fearful beams Illume your cloud capt summits o'er Resistless, as your mountain streams,
Your patriot bands in torrents pour.
Let joy pervade each patriot soul.
To FREE HISPARIA fiff the bowl.

Romens arise, and claim the wreath—
Attendonce more when Freedom calls;
For lo !—your marble heroes breathe,
And point destruction to the Gauls.
Let joy pervade each patriot soul,
And to Hisperia fill the bowl.

Austria thme Eagle too we greet What strength his spreading plums

display!
Free as the cloud beneath his feet,
He holds his proud imperial way.
While joy pervades each patrio

Pledge we his triumphs in the bewi

That haughty Chief, whose fron crown Now gleans with diamonds set in gore; gore;
Behold, he flies at Freedom's frown—
And now he sinks to rise no mere.
Let joy porvade each patriot said,
Pledge we his downfall in the how)

7. The People of Cormany Ever tenacious of their liberty; and decing in their efforts to maintain

Nine cheers-Music-Vienna

10. The Hetmor Plassif & his brave Consects—Hat-ful to the minions of Tyranny—They have evaluated great designs for the prosperity and happiness of the world."

Nine cheers—Music—Consect

11. Blucher—Brave, skilfal and in-defatigable—the worthy pupil of the Great Frederick—the firm pillar of

the Prussian power

Nive cheers—Blucher's March12 The memory of the Greet and
Virtuous Morsau—The true patriot
and cherished friend

Dead March in Saul.

14. The memory of the brave and ve-nerable Kutowoff—Whose long and glorious esteer terminated in the tri-umphant expulsion of the invaders of his country.
Russian Dead March.

14. The People of the United States - Exulting in the success of their own struggle for independencethey rejoice in the emancipation of

Nine cheers-Yankee Doodle. After the last toest the following song was sung.

Air - My lodging is on the cold ground

Once more over Europe's long desolate See the day-star of freedom appear,

While each heart filled with rapture to throw off its chams, Hails the hour of deliverance near.

No longer shall myriads resistions ad-By a tyrant's stern mandate array'd,
The world long enchanted has wak'd
from her trance.
And the standard of vinon display'd

Tis you valiant Russiams, as gen'rous as brave, Who Europe's deep wrongs have re-

drest And your gallant Chieftains, who con-

quer to save, By your sons yet unborn shall be blest By your great example all nations in

Now their honours long dormant re-Twas the glorious brand by which

Moscow was fir'd.
Lighted Europe to freedom & fame. Americans hail then the prospect s bright, Which the Russians present to our

For 'tis not against Prance, but her ty

rant they fight,
If France to herself be but true. Long may Liberty's banner triumph

antly wave, Firmly grasp'd be each patriot's sword, Till victory graces the helm of the And peace is by conquest restor'd.

VOLUNTERRS.;

The following are some of the volunteer toasts which were given. Many have been lost. By the Obevalier de Onis, the mipister of Spain.

The new confederacy of nations— Destrined to emancipate another continent, and unite discordant feelingain the new world, as it has re-

By the Russian miniater, Mr. Dasch feff, who being at Washington & unable to join in the celebration in compliance with an invitation sent to him, communicated b

company, together with the following together with the following together with the following together which he requested might be given in his name:

The Commercial intercourse of the world—re-established by the courage, magnanishty and windom of the allies. It is the true means of civili-

sation—the only rational and atrong tie between nations. By Mr. Kesloff, the Russian Con-

Peace, Commerce and Prosperity, to the United States. By Don Jaseph de Herndie, Sucre-tury of the Spanish Logation.

By Mr. Renguener, the Spanis

The commerce of the United States By Mr. De Luge, of the Spanis

By Mr. De Lage, of the Spanish legations

The triumph of the independence of nations and their rights over the external and mercual syrants of all sorts and descriptions.

By the President after the Spanish minister had retired.

Our distinguished guest, the Ghroutlier de Onis—the worthy representative of a giorieus nation.

By Mt. Dahigren; the Swedish vice consul.

The French Eagle—her wings are elipt by a northern blass, she will.

clipt by a northern blass, she w never soar o'er the western hemisphere. By the Hon. Judge Peters, who being unable to attend, communicated his toust in writing.

May the deluded ritizons of our beloved country learn to be wise from others harms.

By the Prendent His Excellency Mr. Daschkoff, the minister plenipotentiary of his imperial majesty the Emperor of all

the Russias. By the Fice-President. His Excellency Mr De Kantsow, the minister of his majesty the King

By Me. Robert Hare. The monarche who defend liberty in pre erence to republicans who de-

fend despotism.

By Major M Connell. Hail independence I implanted in the hearts of individuals and of nations ; may those who have been eminently useful in obtaining it for the oppressed, be held in grateful

remembrance to the end of time. By Mr. J. B. Wallece. The memory of a man who is justmory of Hamilton the distinguished

By Major Jackson. Extinction to oppression where-

agents. By Mr. Hopkinson.

The nineteenth of October, sacred to the freedom of nations. On that day the tyrant retreated from Moss-MDSIC.

Mr. Bronson said, that in the absence occasioned by severe indisposition, of a much respected and highly meritorious citizen, a subscriber to this entertainment, a gentleman who had eminently dis-tinguished himself by his skill & valour in the naval service of the United States, whose heart was known to be fully with us on this occasion, and whose feelings of exultation at the events which we had assembled to celebrate were not exceeded by any who had the happiness to be present; he beg-ged leave to offer the following tosat—which was received with reiterated acriamations.

Commoders Trusten One of the est and ablest tutors in the navalshool of the United States the conduct of his pupils is a higher cu-logium upon his talents and skill than we can pronounce.

By Mr. Allen, the author of the

By Mr. Allee, the author of the ode composed for the occasion.

The Austrian Bagle—he has released himself from the Cornican cage—may his example be followed by another bird of the same species.

By Mr. Hm. Rush.

The united powers of Europe—in their glorious efforts for freedom, against the syrant of the civilized world, they have ellow his attage—may they soon adjust his prood crest.

The new concrete war—may it be waged against our real eveny—not upon ourselves and neighbours.

Mr. Mephinson might have added at tuib-and on that day flanguing named in with his whele tarry, so the arms of the li-

member that it is a at, as well as a natural right,
w. Mr. Tonny.
Ve stoast with exultation's cham

o in the saure of national rights ALEXANDER G. HANSON.

By Gen. Wharten.
The fugitive Napeleon—pursued by
the west crained parks of Europe
may trey soon earth him in the wilds
of Siberia.

more obscure at 2 s'clack, prevented our accing her until day light, when she stood from as to the N. E. although the President was hove too to les her come up. From this date until the 25th, we did not see a single sail, except the Recovery, (a brig belonging and bound to Penobscot, from St. Bartholomewa in ballast) until after reaching the long.

35 and lat, 19, being carried that far

eastward by a severe S. W. gale.

accompanied by such a beavy sea, as

to render heaving to impracticable

without infinite risk, when 2 large sails wis discovered at anding to the northward, and to which I gave

chase, believing as well from the si-

covered, as the manifest disposition

they alterwards showed to avoid a

separation, that one was a frigate

and the other an Indiaman under her

convoy; in this I was mistaken, for

on a nearer approach I could dico-

ver the headmost was a frigate with

7 ports abaft her gangway, and the other a ship of equal or little inte-rior force; on discovering their de-

cided superiority and supposing them

to be enemy's ships I endeavored

during the succeeding night to sepa-

rate them by steering different coor

ses and occasionally shewing a light;

but was unable to succeed, for the

headmost at one time was so near

that she fired a shot over us, whilst

her consort was but a few bundre.

yards astern of her. I now directed

our course to be altered, made sail

and continued the remainder of the

aily, but to no effect, as at day light

they were discovered to be in a s.

tuation to unite their force. At-

ter this I shaped a course to reach

versel I also sunk. Having learnt

from the master of the Edward as well as those of the Wanderer and

Prince George, that they had been separated in the Bay of Biscay from

their convoy, consisting of the Queen

74, two frigates, and two sloups of

war, I was induced, owing to a be-

lief that the convoy was still to the

eastward, to remain to windward of

Bartadoes until the 16th January.

when finding they must have passed,

I changed my ground and ran off Ca-

yenne, and from thence down the

coast of Sarinam, Berbice and De-

merara, through between Tobago and Grenada; thence through the Carribean Sea, along the south case

side of Porto Rico, thro' the Mono Passage, down the north side of Ja

maica and other leeward islands with

A for the President had retired. Col. Jonathan Williams, the Presi dens of the day. By Mr. Francis, after the orators

Charles W. Hare & Toseph Inger After the first Vice President re-

tired. Our worthy associate and Vice-President Moses Levy Esq.

The Runian Bear-though rough in his manners, and clumsy in his appearance, he is very expert in the act of eatohing Frege he eats the meat and leaves but a morsel with

the Bony part.
By Gen. Wharton, from the chair after Dr. Logan had retired. Our worthy associate and Vice

President Dr. George Logan. Paul Allen, Esq .- The Poet of the day-the Muses sing most sweetly when liberty is their theme.

The memory of Gen. Lingan-who died in detence of the liberty of the press.

The Hon. Martin Chittenden-Let not the sovereignty of the states be sacrificed at the shrine of democratic domination.

By Mr. Charles Paxton. The success of the allied powers over the tyrant-their cause a virtuous one-or defence-not conquest.

Timothy Pickering-The real patriot, who dare be honest in the worst of times. The numerity in Congress - who car-

constituents. The great French Emperor-in his

next northern ampaign, may all his friends go with him. By Mr. S. Alexander

" Adocraity"-the school for tyrants -it has made the greatest confens, that " peace adds to the security of thrones and the happiness of families."

The emancipation of Europe—in this glorious event we celebrate anew the independence of the Uni-

Our Envoye-May they disappoint our expectations, and give us com-

The events we celebrate-Down with the tyrant and Oranje Boven"

The navy of the United States—the only remnant of Federalism—it alone has given cause for national exulta-

By Mr. Ellis. the memory of Capt. James Law-the Soldier and the gentle-

By Dr. Gillarpy. The well meaning, but wavering politician-woo atraid to do right, is alwa, s doing wrong.

. Oranje boven, Frankryk onder-Orange above, France below.

This expression in Holland refers to the arrangement of the stripes in the

Dutch flag — I've Orange party have always required that the orange stripe should be above.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. RODGERS'S CRUIZE.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Na-U. S. Frigate President,

Sandy Hook Bay, Feb. 19 1814

I bave to acquaint you that I arrived at my present anchorage last evening at 5 o'clock, after a cruize of 75 days, and now, have the ho-

nor to detail you the particulars.

In pursuance of your directions.

I sailed from Providence the 5th of December ; and altho' I expected to have run the gauntlet through the enemy's squadron, that was reported to be cruizing netween Block Island and Gayhead for the purpose of intercepting the President, I had the good luck to avoid them. The day after leaving Providence, I recaptured the American schooner Comet, of and bound to New-York, with a cargo of cotton from Savan-nah, which had been captured by she Bamilies and Loire, and in their possession about 48 hours. In a few hours after recapturing the Coact, a sail was discovered to the

in the morning, should nothing else be in eight, and, she not be a ship of the line. The weather becoming more abscure at 2 s'clock, prevent

private aignal of the day to two schooners lying in Rebellion Roads, & which from their appearance I believe to be public vessels. After remaining all day off the Bar with colors hoisted & the before mentioned signal displayed, without being able to obmmunicate with the schooners. I stood to the northward, and at 7 o'clock the next morning discovered and chased a ship to the southward, which, after pursuing 8 or 9 miles, led me to a second sail, (a brig under her topsails with her top-gallant-masts housed and flying jib-boom rigged in) and from thence to the discovery of a third sail represented from the mast head to be a large frigate; on discovering the third sail, added to the manouvres of the first and second. I was induced to believe them part of an ene my's squadron, and accordingly hauled up and stood for the former, to ascertain her character; and after making her from the deck, perceived she was a frigate as reported. now tacked and shortened sail, believing that towards night I might he enabled to cut off the ship (which was either a small frigate or large sloop of war) and brig, from the third or largest sail, at this time 9 or 10 miles to windward; in this, however, I was not able to effect my purpose, owing to the weather sail (between sunset and dark) bearing down for the others, Judging now from the manœuvres that after dark they would chase, I stood to the eastward under short sail; believing that in the morning I might find them night to shew them a light occasion. in some disorder; at day light, however, owing to the haziness of the weather, they were not to be seen consequently, I wore and stood back to the west ward to make them again, a position to windward of Bar-& in a lew minut saiscovered 2 fone badoes, on a parallel o longitude on the lee & the other on the weather with Cayenne, and did not meet a nother vessel 'till the 30th, when bow) to wnich I gave chase, but a ter chasing them about balf an hour, falling in with a Portuguese brig. the weather becoming more cicar and two targe ships suddenly making and receiving information that she had been boarded 36 hours before by their appearance (one on the weatwo British store ships bound to the ther and the other on the lee beam) I changed my course to the castward, West Indies with 300 troops on board. I crouded sail to the westwhen the four immediately crowded ward in the hope or overtaking them; sail in pursuit; but, owing to the in tais I was again disappointed, weather, assisted by the enemy! and after a pursuit of four days, manner of channg I was enabled to hanled further southward to gain the get clear of them without difficulty latitude of Barbadoes; and in that in a few hours. From this I pursusituation on the 5th of January cap- ed a course on sounding, (except in tured the British ship Wanderer of doubling Cape Hatteras) to 18 iaguns and 16 men from London thom water off the Delaware, where in a fog, I fell in with a large vesbound to Jamaica, partly loaded with sel, apparently a man of war. Shorplantation stores, and after taking tened sail to topsails & cleared ship rom her such light articles as Were for action, but she suddenly disapof most value sunk her. In the same position on the 7th, I fell in with pearing, and in a few minutes she, or the British merchant ship Prince some other vessel near, being heard George, in the character of a cartel to fire signal gues. I stood on to with prisoners, which with four other British vessels had been capnear another squadron. From the tured by two French 44 gun trigates, Delaware I saw nothing until I made the Medusa and Nymph, the same Sandy Hook, when I again fell in ships I had fallen in with 14 days with another of the enemy's squadbefore. On board of the Prince rons, and by some unaccountable George I sent the prisoners capturcause was permitted to enter the bay ed in the Wanderer to Barvadoes on although in the presence of a decid parole. On the 9th of January, edly superior force, after baving while still to windward of Barbabeen obliged to remain outside sever does. I captured the ship Edward hours and a half waiting for the of 6 guns and 8 men, from London tide. bound to Laguira, in ballast-which

1 am, &c. JOHN RODGERS, Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

MANTLAND GAZETTE.

NNAPODIS, THURSDAY MARCH 3, 1814 Appointments by the Governor and

CECIL COUNTY. Rev. Withiam Miller, Dr. John T. Venzey, Dr. James Scanlan, Richard Updegrove, William Gar-rett; James Jackson, William Kil-gore, John H. Foard, John Leech, George Devision, William K. Lambden, Robert Hart, John Byran, Col-line Patman, James Davis, Stephen Hollingsworth, Levi Tyson, Samuel Atdridge, John N. Black, John Shaw George Davidson, Thomas Cozier, George Davidson, Thomas Cozier, Nathaniel Chew, Samuel Coz e, Charles T. Foard, William Russell, Edward M. Vey, Benjamin Maiden, Jacob Hyland, of Stephen, Francis Gillispie, John Nowland, Christophen Little, Thomas Janney, James Brasa, Cyrus Oldriam, Renben Reynolds, George Kidd, Thomas Patten, ist ab Conrad, James Gillispie, Jan. Cawland, Richard Reynolds Samuel C. Hall, Jacob Job, Samuel Rowout meeting a single vessel of the enemy, or any other than 4 Spanish drogers and one Swedish ship, until I got near the Manilla Reel; hear which, after capturing and anking the British shooner Jonathan, load ed with rum and dry goods, (thus most valuable part of which I took on board) I hadled over for the Florida shore and atruck sound of oil rida shore and struck sound gr off. St. Augustine, and from thenes run

Court Levy Court N. Black, Abraham D. Mitchell, James Scan lan, Andrew Crow, Samuel Hays,

John Stump, Levi Tyson, Lambert Beard.

BALTIMORE COUNTY. George G. Presbury, Samuel Ow-ings, of Semuel, John T. Worthing-ton, Job Smith, Robert Gorsuch, Owen Dorsey, Dr. Thomas Johnson, Thomas Love, Samuel H. Gatchell Thomas Hitten, Edward Woodyear, Benj. Wilson (Long Green,) The. W. Griffith, John Dougherty, John Aisquith, John Crooks, Thomas Rogers, Peter Galt, Matthew Bennett, Samuel Vincent, Theophilias F. Dougherty, Richard Key Watts, Edward Auquith, John S. Abell, John Buck, of Benj. Daniel Carroll. ohn F. Harris, Thomas Shepherd William Young Purviance, Baltzer Schaeffer, Samuel Stevenson, John Merryman, of Benjamin, Captain Thomas Cole, Jesse Pocock, John Garrett, James Calhoun, James Car roll, Samuel Sterett, Joseph Pres' ury, Hugh Thompson, John Univer, John Beale Howard, Richard Catch, Dr. James Stewart, Thomas Ten-ant, Abner Neale, Henry Payaon, John Hillen, Dr. John Campbeil White, Andrew Boyd, Benjamin Rivaud, Dr. Edward Harris, Solomon Betts, Hez kish Clagett. James Hindman, Robert Walsh, William Cooke, jun. Daniel Howland, Isauc Dickson, Thomas Moale, Cot. Beale Owings, William Jordan, William Pressman, John Murray, of John, Ezekiel Boring, Henry Lamott, Hickman Johnson, Nicholas Foster, Kinsey Johns, Nicholas M. Bostey, Joseph Ford, of Jeremiah, Alexander Waters. John Fitsbugh, Wm. Jones, Henry Bramweil, William Addison, George A. Dunkill, Joshua Warfield Owings, John Brevitt, Edward Dorsey, of Edward, James Hood, Joshus Marsh, Edward Good win, Cornelius Howard, Thomas Martin, Jacob Small, Robert Miller, Richard Key Heath, James Sterett. James Gettings, jun. William Jessep, lames Wilson, Robert R. Richard. on, William Ashman, Francis U. Holland, Robert Lawson, Alexander Nesbit, William Hitchcock, Docte. James Orrick, David Williamson,

Levy Court. Robert Garsuch, John T. Worthington, Samuel Owings, of Sam'l James Hindman, Robert Waish, Samuel Stevenson, of Henry, Richard Key Heath, John Beale Howard, William Jessop, Thomas Hillen, Robert Lyon. Orphans Court.

un. William Gilmer.

Owen Dorsey, Cornelius Howard Giat, Samuel Owings, of Suppen.

What weight the discomhtures o

Buonaparte, the disgraceful termination of the last campaign, the difficulties of raising money to replenish a treasury wasted and squandered away on idle schemes of conquest, and of filling the ranks of the army, thinned by slaughter and disease, may have with our administration in concluding an adjustment of differences with the British government, can be demonstratively known only to those who have been initiated into the mysteries of the cabinet. The more heavily oppression crowds on the people, the loude they will naturally complain, and this will in all probability be some inducement with our government to accelerate the negotiation, if for no other purpose but to save their po pularity, which has, for sometime past been tapidly waring. The pre parations made for this event have produced a very general impression on the public mind, that peace wil 'ere long, illumine our prospect which have been so dark and gloo my. It is better that our country should be saved from the overwhel-

rouse the nation from that lethers actions the nection from the second to be action to which she second to be been chained, we may desper of my circumstances or occurrent however melancholy and miner possessing sufficient power to mindpeace—and shen, let the million expended in this abortive was of conquest, be numbered up, and it will be readily discovered that the sacrifices made have been great dispropertioned to the adventage cluded, and then let the survivin friends of the soldier who has falled in battle, examine more closely the causes of this destructive contra and we will venture to say, that they will be satisfied it might have been avoided without any sacrifice of interest or honour, and their relatives who have met with untimely graves, and their property which has been destroyed by a sangunary retaliatory system of warfare, saved

While Buonsparte, aided by all

the powers of fortune, was prostreting the liberties of Europe, and rapidly striding towards universit dominion, he was proclaimed, by his friends in this country, as well friend of humanity." " the pacificator of nations" and "the regenerator of the barbarous world." Now fortune is rolling back her tide in tremendout force against him, their fears, which may have given rise to these flatters ing appellations, seem to have subsided, and some even dare to abuse his name, while others rejoice at the emancipation of liberty effected by the combined energies of the astions of Europe. After his unforcunate visit to Moscow, all the sympathies of their general natures were kindled into lively action, perhaps because they believed he might recover from the blow this had brought upon him. Since, how ever, they have seen the claims of freedom and humanity triumph over the efforts of the despot to check and enslave them, and all Europe rising, as if awakened by an instantaneous impulse, to assert their rights, the sentiments of many, which is greatly to their honour, have experienced a salutary change, Time brings every thing to materia ty, and those who have heretolors been bewildered by the spiendour of the tyrant's success, and vainly considered him as the undevising friend of mankind, will be restored to a proper tone of mind to view the magnitude of crimes perpetrated to gratify his ambicion, and view his character in its naked deformity, unconnected with any of the game equipage which has hitherto attended his career.

> It appears by a fate account from Washington, that the Governor of Ohio is to succeed Mr. Grainger se Post Master General. It is no diffe of Mr. Madison's managever in some of his lace appointments. Mr. Coy has been sent to Gorceaburg to to dure the state of Kentucky to m port Mouroe's cledion to the next presidency Compbell, from Pen nessee, has been made secretary the treasury to enlist the support that state-and Gov, Meigr is to tre made Post-Master General Master Control Master Chief

the French yoke, to be free. Peri Grundy could disc.
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France had contrive our necks, and our cover, that it has son to complain which we have so from the French, terms of disrespe ditor of the demo. not now be so will to boust that he ! French party in th Yes, the great I no long r purchase

When a congre on the Continent French Emperor provide that his States, should be ministers to it-S take the same goo peace afrangementare to enter?

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our wise senator session, unanimo solution, approvin of the able and v which it had been without saying a truth of all this, granted, that th prosecuted with poleas soldiers c get them is a rea I have to propose my wise senators, entist, and rede life and fortune they are as fit for senate, and as th passionately let t

It is said that to be assembled for the purpose terms of a gener doubt some refe to the old and es of the law of should so happe likely that this d of expatriation v cussion, and the sanctioned. In tuation shall we by our rulers, fighting England not give up her tions of Europe we are wrong, a lemn treaty to re Perhaps in les

we shall see a tr do not immedia ground which will become a against us, and quish it.

LORD NORT tish House of pending the Ar administration

may rest quite assured that the way is paving to elly Monroe into the presidential chartet the next elec-

Now that the despot of France is prostrate, and her vassal states in Europe have recovered their that pendence, it is but right that the good people of America should throw of the French yoke, and resolve again to be tree. Perhaps, now, Falix Grundy could discover some mode in which to cut the knot, that he said some years ago in Congress France had contrived to twist around our necks, and our most distinguished attacks and our most distinguished attacks and statesmen may decover, that it has ceased so be tree, son to complain of the wrongs which we have so patiently endored from the French, or to speak in terms of disrespect of our friend the Emperor. Perhaps too, the editor of the demo ratic press would not now be so willing, as formerly, not now be so willing, se formerly, to boust that he belonged to " the

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French party in this country."

Yes, the great Napoleon is hum-bled and in the dust; let us then no long r purchase his friendship by a sacrifice of our rights, and conti-nue a disastrous and disgraceful war to conciliate his good will.

When a congress was talked on the Continent last summer, the French Emperor was so good as to provide that his allies, the United States, should be permitted to send ministers to it-Shall not we also take the same good care of him, and insist that he be a party to any peace afrangement into which we are to enter?

For want of other employment, our wise senators, during the last sersion, unanimously adopted a resolution, approving of the war, and of the able and vigorous manner in which it had been prosecuted. Now, without saying any thing as to the truth of all this, it may be taken for granted, that the war cannot be prosecuted with vigour hereafter, noless soldiers can be got, and to get them is a real difficulty. What have to propose is, that those vemy wise senators, one and ail, should enlist, and redeem the pledges of life and fortune which they have so often given. No body doubts that they are as fit for the army as the senate, and as they love the war so passionately let them have its sweets Gentlemen of the Senate and in perfection.

A MECHANIC.

It is said that a congress is about to be assembled on the Continent for the purpose of settling the terms of a general peace-if so, no doubt some reference will be had to the old and established principles of the law of nations; and it it should so happen, nothing is more likely that this doctrine of the right of expatriation will come under discussion, and the old raw formally sanctioned. In what a hopeful si tuation shall we have been brought by our rulers, if while they are aghting England because she will not give up her seamen, all the nawe are wrong, and enter into a solemn treaty to resist any such prin-

Perhaps in less than four months we shall see a treaty signed by Buo naparte himself, engaging that if we do not immediately abandon the ground which we have taken, he will become a party in the war against us, and compel us to relingish. quish it.

A NATIVE.

LORD NORTH COME AGAIN. The following is an extract from tispeech of Mr. Dunning in the British House of Commons, in 1777, pending the American war, & in the administration of the notorious Lord North. The speech was made on a bill of a despotic buture and tendency which was introduced into the house by the minions of the corrupt and waked administration. Of the applicableness of the extract to our embryo law, (as carneatly, and echantedly recommonded by our liberty loving President; the reader will judge. It is as follows:

No man is examps from putilishment, because innovence is no lemits in the protection. It will, (meaning the obnacious bill in question) the speech of Mr. Dunning in the Bri

[Can. Cauri]

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Government officers, war, emb ockets, like the plagues of Egypt ensuming our land. Vice walking in stilts, and vertue trouden down like thice in the atreets. Beggare mounted on herseback, and men of which trudging on toot, in the tapacity servants. Villainy fostered and encouraged with the rewards of virtue and common honesty kicked out of doorse Upstart arrogance domineering with impunity, over well earned fame, and sober reason. Dinners and entertainments given to those who have plenty to ext at home, while the poor are sent away hungry. The British and Indians, masssacreing our defenceless frontier inhabitants, and the American officers and soldiers running away, or going into winter quarrers. Lucaing those whom we have made our enemies; and puffing encomiums on our unas suming, modest, unimpeachable selves. Potatoe whisky substituted for St. Grow and Old Jameica. [Port. Gax.]

Massachusetts Legislature.

Yesterday in the house of representatives, Memorials against the war and embargo from Brunswick, Elisworth, Goldsborough and South Hadly, were presented and commit-

His excellency the Governor com municated the answer of the President of the United States to his letter on the subject of the specie de tained at New York. The answer was committed to the committee of the memorial of the New-England

Detention of Specie at New-York. The following is a copy of the Message of his Excellency the Governor communicated to the Legisiature yesterday :

Agreeably to the request of the Legislature in their resolve of the 27th of January last, I transmitted to the president of the U. States a copy of the said resolution, together with the evidence in support of the complaint of the memorialists, and of the abuse that was committed; and at the same time addressed a letter to the President, expressive of the sensibility of the legislature on the casion, & its reliance that the called or would be compelled immediately to restore the money unjustly serzed and detarned, and that the president would be pleased to remove the said collector from his said office.

I have this morning received from the president an answer to the let-ter above mentioned, which will be taid before you by the Sceretary. CALEB STRONG.

Conneil Chamber, Feb. 14, 1814

Copy of the Presidence answer to letter from Governor Strong. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

I have duly received your commu-nication, bearing date Jan. 1814, or nication, bearing date Jan. 1814, on the subject of a som of money seigned and detained from the bands of an agent of a bank in Boston, by a cultom house officer of the city of New-York, and requesting that orders may be given for the restoration of the money, and that the officer may be removed from bis office.

As the course of proceeding, marked out by the law, for the parties complaining is sufficiently understood is remains only to assure your excellency that the case will receive whatever interposition may be necessary and proper, in their behalf, from the examinative authority of the United States.

The case, as it relates to the re-sponsible officer, will be duly inquir-ed into, with a view to ascertain

Wilkinson's Army.

By a genticular residing in this visitity, who left the French Mills or Sunday List, we are informed—that on Saturday the boats in Salmon river were BURNT by order of Genew. W. and that on Sunday all the BANKACKS WERE SET ON MIRE! On the latter day the army commenting rea march, (after pressing all the sleight at hand) a part for Sacket's Harbor, and the remainder towards Maionne and Plattsburgn .- An accack is still expected at the latter place, as the enemy are said to be strengthen themselves at Isle Noix. The Ha bor is also threatened, and Wilkins son's army was threatened-hence the necessity of concentrating the forces, even at the immense sacri-fice which has been made. The troops said to be reduced to about 3000, are represented to be in good health and every way efficient .-[Keene pap.]

PLATTEBURG, Feb. 19. Major General WILKINSON arrived in town, from the Westward, on Tuesday last, His arrival was an-

nounced by a salute from the Artil-

In the course of the last week a considerable portion of the army at French Mills, has arrived at shis place one brigade under the com-mand of Gen. Macomb, has crossed the Lake to Burlington. Several regiments, among which were the 9th, 11th, 21st and 25th meaning and a corps of heavy artillery under command of Maj Genera Brown, marched from French Mills to Sackett's Harbour. The sails & rigging of the water craft, and one or two of the light boats have been brought to this place. The barracks were burnt, and the boats destroyed. The troops, it is believed, enjoy more than a common measure o

health, and appear in fine spirits.
Arrived at this place on Wednesday last, on their way to Burlingtone Vt. the 6th consolidated regiment. under the command of Major Stark and the 15th consolidated regiment under the command of Captain Rossell; the whole commanded by Col. Brearley.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Wednesday evening the 23d ult, at the advanced ge of 90 years, Dr. UPTON SCOTT, a native of Ireland, but for more than 60 years a most distinguished in habitant of this City. bitant of this City.

Society seldom mourns the loss of a more excellent and valuable member, than the venerable man whose decease we now record. Through the course of a life, protracted far beyond the ordinary apan of human existence, his carver has been one unbroken tenor of virtue, dignity, and usefulness. Pure in his principles, discorning in his judgment, unshaken in his attachments, he has been the hereditary counselfor and friend of many generations, and has enjoyed the successive confidence and affection of grandsire, son and father, who have been successively enlightened by his wisdom. and enobled by his friendship.

Bred among heroes, whom history delights to honour, and in scenes which though at present dimly seen " through the long vista of departed years," have not yet lost their interest, his soul was of that lofty cast which belisted the chosen friend of Wolfe, while the treasures of his mind, enriched by the constant neon-

or the leelings and faculties which make life a blessing, scam for as melancholy mementos of mortality, the vigour of his enderstanding, and the unchilled ardour of his affections, fundered this venerable man the soul of an extensive circle of family friends and connections, in whom as in a common centre, their affections and enjoyments converge

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS We feel ourselves constrained to call on our delinquent subscribers for an immediate settlement of their accounts. To those who are indebted to the establishment for two more years, this address is mure in the mediately directed—but we beg are to recollect, that although the sums of such stay and small, yet the aggregate amount would be of great importance to us.

The accounts of each individual the accounts of each individual to the accounts of the acc we hope they will be met with promptness, and the amount remitted by mail, or otherwise, as may be most convenient.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at priva-sale, all his property, viz.—The tation whereon he resides, containing bout 170 acres, which is in a state good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling, house, together with a good garden, and convenibuilt last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and shelters for cattle underneath. corn house, granary, and excellent sta-bles, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaister answers well, and can be seed to advantage. There is now 10 20 a cres of good meadow which yelds bundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, jun.
This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaister; part of it, now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lay ing between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale,

One hundred and ninety five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place, two and an half still and from the two last, one mile and half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of

half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chesnut and oak rail timber; and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the aftuations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating oredit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of houses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utencattle, sheep and hogs, plantation uten-sils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seed-ed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne.
Arundel County, near the Fock Bridge
over Patuzent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles
from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore.
The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application
to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield.

Albanors, February
25, 1814.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER.
SHIP
The partnership of Redgely & Pindell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons in view claims against said firm, are requested to present them for payment and these indebted to the firm to make immediate payment to Absolum Ridgely, who is fully authorised to estile the basiness of and firm.

Absolum Ridgely,
Richard Findell.

UPTON S. REID, Clk. of the of said resolution must be complied with before the first day of July next.

By order, Ninion Pinkney, CO.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that on this 28th day of January, 1816. James Duckett bro't before me, the subscriber, as an estray, trespassing on the enclosures of Mrs. Hannah West, a dark bay or chesnut sorrel mare, upwards of 15 hands high, 6 or 5 years old, has been lately docked, and worked in geer, has a wound in her left flank, and a sore on the olf knee, (as if that knee had been much rubbed.) She has a large star in her forchead, has been lately shed, and her shoes have steel toes. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to come, prove pro-perty, pay charges and take her away. Overson at the Woodyard.
March 3, 1813.

NOTICE.

By order of the orphens court of Annu Arundel county, the subscriber will, proceed to sell, on Wednesday the sixteenth of March next, if fair, is not the pext fair day, on a credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale,

day of sale.

The personal cutate of the late Ecunett Darmall, Esq. of Portjant Mapor,
consisting of Household and Kitchen
Furniture, Stock of every kind, Farming Utensils, a number of Negroes amongst whom are some valuable rough.
Commuters and Shoemakers; a London-Carpenters and Shoemakers; a London-built Chariot, not much abused; some Musical Instruments, originally of high price, and a well broke pack of fox-hounds.

The negroes will be sold in families, and not to be taken out of the state.—
The sale will be made at the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, and the terms more particularly made known on the day of sale.

2. T. Shauff, Executor.
2. Ecb. 24. 1814.

For Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small trace or parcel of land, adjoining that formerly the property of Mr. Lancelot Green, and now offered for sale by Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. This land is level, and well calculated for farming or planting, a part of it well timbered, with the advantage of a fine meadow, and apple oreland. This piece of land added to that offered for sale by Mr. Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 500 acres, and is well worth the attention off any person disposed to purchase. If the above land be not sold at private sale by the lat of April, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH HOWARD. JOSEPH HOWARD.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans cuprt of Anne Artindel county, letters of administration D. R. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are imbilied to the same to make homedate poyment, more especially those who are indicated to the same to make homedate poyment, more especially those who are indicated for postage on letters. Act

Compbell, from Ten been made secretary y to enlist the support and Gue, Meige is to Post-Manter Gene Watte support of Obli

published in the Paris Moniteer, as gainst Bernadutte. Grown Prince and Sweden, which the Prince has condenceded to answer. The fullowing is an extract from his reply.

"Yain them, is your attempt to render the Crown Prince edious in the eyes of the French, who can no leastern prince the control of the present the french.

longar mistake the true author of lane deserves their hatred. It is the man who has accumulated on their guildless heads the harred and wengennee of nations. Who could aberth, without some omistion, the long career of trumes by which he arrived at, and has maintained himself in power? Buonaparte, born in Coraiga, was educated in a military achool in France, by the beneficence of the unfortunate Louis KVI be issued from it to become a furious jacobin; his first attempt to make himself notorious was a pamphierinthemostrevolutionary strain, cal ed le Souper d'Avignon; after the 9th Thermuor, he was marked. serested, and deprived of his rank as an agent of Robespierre's; he factions in turn, till he became their master; he defiled the streets of Paris with the blood of citizens who claimed a constitutional right; he sacrificed a fine army to his chimerical projects in Egypt ;-there he massacred his Turkish prisoners, poisoned his own sick, and deserted his army at the most critical moment : teturned to Europe, he attempted, at the head of his satellites, to dissolve the Na tional Representation; & was at the point of failing in his enterprise, had he not been saved by his brother's presence of mind: arrived at power, he caused Pichegru to be strang led In a dungeon, by his Mameiucs; he proscribed Morean; he kidnapped the descendant of the great Conde. on a hospitable territory, and dragged him to punishment; the reign of terror was restored in France; instead of one Bastile, which the French had demolished, he erected eight; alk the dungeons were filled with state prisoners : suspicious as Tiberius, and cruel as Nero, he established in France a system of universal espiennage, which absorbs one halt of the activity of all public functionaries; every liberal idea was proscribed, every independent voice was amothered the suence of death hovered and still hovers over that country, inhabited by one of the most enlightened and ingenious nations of Europe: flattery alone is heard, and by a monstrous scaffolding of ties it endeavors to conceal such a multiplicity of horrors. His system of internal government has ruin d the prosperity of France ; his conduct in foreign relations forms only a tissue of Machiavelian perfidies.

" In the wars in which his wild ambition has kindled for the last ten years, all those veterans, the old defenders of their country have porished in succession; the youth of France torn from their peaceful occupations, has been thinned without pity ! If the glitter of victories gained by French valour was for some years able to produce illusion, that illusion is now destroyed. Buonaparte, by abusing fortune, has at last tired her out; he now experiences reverses alone, and his auctous was his only merit. He been not one faithful ally; all of them aspire to shake off the yoke of vassalage, which imperious circumstances imposed, and which he decorated with the name of ALLIANCE. He has still antellites, whom fear for their own satety attaches to his personhe has not one friend in the whole

world. ... The moment approaches, when this man, who so long wound his way in darkness to a height at which he seemed to tread under foot the human race, is about to re-enter his original nothing. Is is in vain that he would confound his name and interests with those of France; he has nothing in common with here was only his neurpation & tyranny which have hitherto connected the fate of ly declared, that they do not make war upon the French nation, but upon Buonsparte alone, Among so many millions of men whom he calls his subjects, the tyrant is insulated; a general amnesty in proclaimed for all those who have served him, pro-

vided they relinquish his party, and ad against him; he alone is pro-claimed in outlaw against homanity.

It Never did a more august schate, preside over the destinies of Europe than that which the sallied sovereigns. form at this day. Can it be sta

dence of the civilized world. The Prince Royal of Sweden cherishes the remembrance of France; he ceases not to pray for her happiness. It is Buonaparte who has neither French blood nor a Franch heart.— After the manner of the aucient inights, the Prince Royal has nobly thrown down to him his glove; ter his adversary take it up if he dare let him come and ferminate this great contest in engle combar."

Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS, February 16, 1813. The president and directors of this

institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House. on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at to o'clock a. M. to take into conside ration a bite law of the General Assem bly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bankeharters. By order,

Jonathan Pinkney, Cash'r.

120Ap.

#### NOTICE.

All those whom it may concern will please take notice, that I must and shall proceed to sell all such property as I have taken in execution, under fieri facius. returnable to the County Court in April er to the Court of Appeals at May are settled towards the first of March and all such persons as may, or have already settled with plaintiffs, or their attornies, will please bring me orders to that effect, otherwise their property will be exposed notwithstanding. F 0 17, 1814.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the residence of

Charles Gentt, in Calvert county, A number of valuable negroes mort gaged by said Gantt to John Duvall.— The terms of sale—Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; an payment of the purchase motey the subscriber will convey. Sale to commence at

OUTS GASSAWAY, Trustee. NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the City of Anna polis, on Monday the 21st of March next, for the purpose of laying the levy for said county for the year 1813.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clk. Feb. 24, 1814.

Land tor Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small farm, about 9 miles from the city of Annapo lis, and 21 from Baltimore, containing about 400 acres of well timbered land There is in cultivation between twenty and thirty acres of meadow. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, and know the terms, by appearance to H. WOODWARD.

Calvert County, sc. On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolof the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his perition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom. I do prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the per-son of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October nest, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October. for the purpose of recommending a true-tee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts. Given under my hand this 12th day

of April, 1813. RICHARD H. HARWOOD.
True copy, taken from the original.
Test. Wa. S. Mosser, Cit.

CALVERT COUNTY se.—
October Term, 1813.
Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be estended to the second Monday of May, 1814.

Test Wat, S. Monsull, Ch.

pted to the cultivation of small out house. The subscriber decays it un-necessary to give a more particular de-scription, presuming that persons in clined to purchase will view the premi-ses previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will show the same to any person inclined to purchase.

TERRS OF SALE. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money, with interest the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed of converance to the purchaser. William H. Marriott, Trustee. anusey 22. 1614. 4

Pullic Sale.

On Wednesday the 22d of March, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale,

A Tract of Land Called Turkey Neck, situated in Anne Arundel County, in the Porks of Pa

toxent River, and near to the Fork Bridge. The said tract contains 130 acres; part of it is heavily timbered, and good merdow land, bounding on said river, and produces well; is convenient to several grist mills, and a saw mill within one mile. This proporty is valuable to any person disposed to purchase a convenient country re-The terms of sale will be, cash on

the day, or upon the execution of a deed. The title is indisputable. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Mr. Benjamin Gaither living adjoining. Should the above day be antair, it will be mosed to sale the next fair day. WILLIAM SAPPINGTON. Bruary 10.

Sixty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on Monday the 27th day of December last a Negro Boy named TOM MARCUS, eigar maker by trade ; he is about 16 years of age, nas an upper fore tooth broken, a small scar under the left eye, speaks quick and short. Had on when he absconded a brown jucket, patched over the breast with grey cassimere, brown flushing pantaloons, grey coloured stockings and old red shawl, which he will probably wear round his neck or head. Who ever takes up said boy and brings him home to me, or lodges him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive if taken in the city or within 20 miles thereof, 30 dollars, at any further disance within the state 40 dollars. The above reward of 60 dollars, if out of the state, with all reasonable charges by applying to P. MARCHAND, Roger's Alley, near the Post Office,

Baltimore. All masters of privateers and others are lotter cautioned not to employ or an our aid boy at the peril of the law.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all pasts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven-tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Efficir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Rich Olatment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mescury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegstable Specific, for the Venereal.

eruptions.

Lee's Practice and Extract of Mustard, for the Rhemestiam, &c.

Lee's Eye Water.

Lee's Tooth Achie Drope.

Lee's Damask Lip Satte.

Lee's Corn Planser.

Lee's Corn Planser.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To delect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Microsoft.

2 gallons of corn.

I those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms as soon as possible to the clerk of the council—Bond and security will be required for faithful performance of their duties.

By order

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CIL To be published ones in each week for six weeks successively in the Mary-land Gazette. Federal Republican, Spi-rit of 76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Hagar's Gazette, and People's Monitor

State of Maryland, se. fane Arundel county). Orphone court

On application, by potition, of John Phomes, executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive reeks, in the Maryland Gazette,

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, for A. A. county.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, nath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundelcounty, n Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-hibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under JOHN THOMAS, Executor. anuary 26th, 1814.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Ha-Ran away from Salubris, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro siave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks extremely awkward and ungraceful is his advantagement. ful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River. at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secore him in any gaol in the United States, if taken out of Washington

O. H. W. STULL. hington County, ? ly 15th, 1813.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE. Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third inscalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the

first of April next.
By order,
A JAMES STERETT, Cashier.

For Sale, At G. Shaw's Book store and at this

THE COURTS CHARGE To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Over and Terminer, &c. for Batt-more County. The Address of the Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's Reruy.

The Correspondence respecting Rus via, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, junior, Esquires.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY. For Sala at George Snaw's Scott

Notice is Hereby, Give windiam B. Sew Feb. 3

PROPOSALS
For publishing in the City of Balt.

TORRESPITATION THE Baltimore Correspondent

A NEWSPAPER,

Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechani DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY THOMAS HOWARD WILL, PRINTER The proposed paper will be pub-lished daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest Intelligence which may be received by the mails,
It is proper that the intended edi-tor should declars his intentions at conduct the publication of "To BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT." H

to the manner in which he means to pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be con-ducted upon the most impartial principles that it shall comprise the llowing articles, viz t all fereign and domestic news of the days a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the diferent states, and all decuments that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelli gence, he will insert useful action of the progress of commerce, (inter-nal and external,) of manufacture, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most con-

venient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is host certainly obvious to those acquainted with the and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as use ful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor lim with their support.

TERMS. "The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet saper royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the pa-per for the country at three dollars in advance. Adversisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.

(2- Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.

January 12, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward. Runaway from the subscriber, at Tuesday the 4th inst, a negro man by the name of CHARLES, for nerly us Tuesday the 6th inst, a negro may the name of CHARLES, formerly a property of Mr. Gassaway Region He is a steat able fellow, about 20 years of age, b feet 10 or 11 inches high, it ters very much when talking, he is wife at Mr. William Btewart's quark Fingal? His clouthing when he would green half thick, given to him this a spotted swandown under jacket me worn, white fulled country she trowsers a good deal mended, can show a broad bein; as he has the clouthing he may change to sait his pose. Charles is an old offender the time of his former matter often took these trips, and when such a process in the first time of his former matter often took these trips, and when such a process in the first process in George I was ago and contined in Frederick gold has a broader in George I was any with Mr. Thomas Gant. It is possed he may endeavor to get to see of the above places, and pass as it may. Whoever takes up the said him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself him is any good so that I set himself himself ellow at their purit.

SANUELL MAGDUBHIM. IVOL LXXIL

JONAS GI

CHURCH-STREET,

Price Three Dolla From the Fed. FROM OUR CORR WASHINGT

To give you an attion of Col. Picketi the loan bill, would lents of an orator a bined. Imagine to rable hoary heade three score years at pith and marrow of been spent in the country-one whom lighted to honor-v cil with our great. and deliberated wit fittest measures to tence and promote our infant Republ yourself such a ma warning voice as it against the disastro destructive policy of ministration, and y faint idea of the ef Col. Pickering's spely has not failed to tion, but I fear an ven could not produ It is truly meland ing to see such a n in whom we see and Roman patr whose character in the envenomed st contending in vail moters of the ruit and country. H must be the infatt ple, who writhe u of such empirics

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My dear friend,

JOHN 4

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I teached this fter a fever which and was overcon of my constitution ry reason to hope ration of my hea I know would be ing to you, who friends. Since received from H pera subscribed your governmen bers of your leg others I had you ing for Post Ma Philadeiphia, R Of this gentlem ty, and capacit duties of the of have not the le recommended ge bers of Congres respectable citi et and your have passed him Hon. Michael L as I entertain for your memi overnment, at tlemen referred to explain my I give you the reasons. On t

received news Patton, togeth aive of a wish the appointme tunity would be On the morn Ingersall of P me the reco members of the remarked that spectful consi-citizens had a City of Balts

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Advertisements to be

the usual terms unless

ntracted for by the year, gements are now making news by letter.

llars Reward.

HARLES, for

from the subscriber,

th inst, a negro man CHARLES, followed the Mr. Garsaway Remins ablo fellow, about 50 year 10 or 11 inches high, such when talking, is help William Broward quarts, a clouthing when he sensued over jacket, made ick, given to him this fall andown under jacket make fulled country skell good deal mended country sk

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TERMS.

1814

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BESPONDERT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANKAPOLIS.

Price Three Dollars per Annum

From the Fed Gazette. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT WASHINGTON, March 1.

To give you an adequate descrip-tion of Col. Picketing's Speech on

the loan bill, would require the talents of an orator and painter combined. Imagine to yourself a venerable heary headed patriot, who carries upon his brow the stamp of three score years and ten-one, the pith and marrow of whose life has been spent in the service of his country-one whom Washington de. lighted to honor-who sat in counen with our great political father, and deliberated with bim upon the fittest measures to prolong the existence and promote the prosperity of our infant Republic; imagine to yourself such a man lifting up his warning voice as it were fr. the grave against the disastrous measures and destructive policy of the present administration, and you will have some faint idea of the effect produced by Col. Pickering's speech. It certainly has not failed to produce conviction, but I fear an angel from heaven could not produce conversion .-It is truly melancholy and disgusting to see such a man as Colonel P. in whom we see Athenian virtue

and Roman patriotism combined, whose character is invalnerable to contending in vain against the promoters of the ruin of our commerce and country. How deep rooted must be the infatuation of the people, who writhe under the quackery of such empirics and still continue their confidence in opposition to the warning voice of such men as Col Pickering, who conducted our affairs in our days of prosperity & who predicted the consequences of a change

of men and measures.

From the Democratic Press. The Post Master General's defence of his appointment of Michael

General Post Office, Feb. 1814. JOHN LODD, ESQ. My dear friend,

I teached this city on new-year's, after a fever which defied physicians, and was overcome by the strength of my constitution only. There is every reason to hope for a perfect restoration of my health; an event which I know would be particularly pleasing to you, whom I rank among my friends. Since that period I have received from Harrisburg, three papers subscribed by the officers of your government, and by the members of your legislature, and among others I had your name, recommending for Post Master in the city of Philadelphia, Richard Bache, Esq. Of this gentleman's ability, integrity, and capacity to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily, I have not the least doubt. He was recommended generally by your members of Congress, and by the highly respectable citizens, our comptrollat and your district attorney. I have passed him and appointed the tlemen referred to, I feel it my duty to explain my conduct ; to this end I give you the following historic view and statement of tacts and reasons. On the 4th of January, I dence. During my hesitation, I received news of the death of Mr. received sundry remonstrances from Patton, together with the several those republicans who have stood applications for the office, expres-sive of a wish that I would delay the appointment until a fair oppor-

transact business, and sa it had been my practice on important offices, I should confer with the executive, to give him an opportunity to express his opinion, if he so pleased. On the evening of the same day, some of the old standard republicans of the senate and house, named to the Dr. Leib for the office; to them I gave the same reply—on this day also, were received sundry recommendations, which I do not deem it either necessary or proper to men-tion, as the persons in whose favour they were, might be unwilling to be introduced in the dispute. On the morning of the 6th, Mr. Roberts expressed an opinion in favour of Mr. Bache, and against Dr. Leib, tion, in such way and manner as whose appointment he thought would may think best. whose appointment he thought would be displeasing. In the course this day I was enabled to pay respects to the president, and suggest to him that when I felt abi

to that office. The evening of the same day Mr. Lacock and Mr. Wilson called on me. The former expressed his enrire disapprobation of Dr. Leib, in strong terms. Other gentlemen were present, and in the course of conversation I was told plainly that if I did not accord with the recommendation or remonstrance. I had better resign, for that. I would undoubtedly be dismissed the next day. Though this was not said by Mr. Lacock it was apparent he was of the same opinion, and he responded to a sentiment altogether similar. I said nothing, but I felt, and recollected that while I was struggling to support the principles of the republican party, these gentlemen were not known on the heatre of public action. The same threat has been openly made by Mr. Lacock at a boarding bouse. The next morning Mr. Ingersoll moved his resolution of enquiry into the expediency of taking from the postmaster general bis powers of appointment, and adding them to those iready possessed by the president, which was adopted, and from which has originated a bill since withdrawn. The speech preceding this resolution you must have seen, and neither its object nor its half concealed denunciation can be doubted. An interview with the president was had on this subject, in which the pretensions of all the candidates were justly stated. With his accusfering or designating, but from the tenor of his conversation, I inferred those quiet citizens who agree with whom he would appoint, if a vacancy had been in another branch of government, and I retired with a mind prepared to act, provided disposition was made of Ingersoll's bill. Although I carefully secreted from all, the selection I had made, at the first opportunity I informed Mr. Roberts I was ready to act as soon as that bill was disposed of, and that I falt it improper to act, especially in favour of the gentleman recommended by Mr. Ingersoll, during its pendency. He acknowledged that my situation was rendered peculiarly delicate expressed his regret at the existence of the bill, and said he would endeavour to have it bro't forward and decided. The second day after this interview, Mr. Ingersoil called on me, urged the preten-sions of Mr. Bache, and pressed me to make an appointment. He was informed of my difficulty, and re-Hon. Michael Leib to that omce, and I entertain the highest respect inc business would not allow a spectar for your members of congress, for dy decision on his bill, and that he for your members of the officers of should take his sum time to bring it whether I felt.—It plied, that the more important pubyour legislature, and the officers of should take his sum time to bring it government, and for the other gen- forward. - judge whether I felt .- It appeared accessary for an officer, who had served his country with fidelity and usefulness, to show that

the appointment until a fair opportunity would be given for the candidates to make good their pretentions.

On the morning of the 5th, Mr.
Ingersoll of Philadelphia, presented
me the recommendation of your
members of congress, and to him I
remarked that I would give it a respeciful consideration; that several
titisens had applied to (for) the oftitisens had applie

he possessed firmness and indepen-

conspictions before the nation ever arms 1798, remonstrating against

the proceedings here, and many re-

encounter investigation. The bon-our of the depattment, and my per-sonal honour demanded it, and acted in such a monner as will e sched in such a manuer as will e-vince to the nation that I cannot be controlled by denunciation or fear of investigation. Let the mem-bers of the various branches of your government say whether the state of the case did not render the conduct necessary. I am anxious to a-void political conflicts, and at this crisis all classes of republicans should become re-united ; but in case this appointment should produce heat & irritation at Harrisburg, I pray you to give publicity to this communica-

ou know I am your friend, GIDEON GRANGER.

wished to consult him, in relation LETTER FROM MR. DEXTER. To the Electors of Massachusetts.

> THE delicate propriety established by usage, in our country, forbids that a man, standing as a candidate for office, should address the electors. It the subscriber had consented to being placed in that situation, this rule would bind him to silence .--Though he answered while at home. that he was not a candidate for office. republican newspapers in the vicini ty of the seat of government, where he now is, have published an oppo-

site statement. This singular state of things seems to require an explanation. In performing this duty, he may dissent from some favorite doctrines & measures of men of high influence & respectability in both the political parties that now divide the country -Candid men will not attribute this to any indirect or unworthy motive. the others, when their intellectual optics are stimulated by passion, or darkened by prejudice, will see some mischicvous purpose in a mere attempt to be understood in his own conduct, and to explain his objections to that of others.

Hopeless indeed would be an effort to acquire influence by pursuing a course offensive to the leaders of both parties that convulse the nati on. Such active spirits have both power and inclination to aiminish any man in public estimation who opposes the projects of their ambition, ile the native vis inertiae of real patriotism prevents support from

him in opinion. The principal subjects, on which politicians at present divide, are the system of restriction on our commerce, and the war with Great Britain. On the former, the writer differs radically from the party called republican & he chooses they should know it. At the same time he is utterly unable to reconcile some of the leading measures of Federalists, as to the latter, with the fundamental principles of civil society, and the indispensable duty of every citizen in all countries, but especially in the American Republic, to hold sa-cred the union of his country.—It is this opinion, probably, that has produced the singular tach his being nominated for the first office in the Commonwealth by a political party TO WHICH HE DOESNOT BELONG.

The objections against the restrictive system which have governed his decision on it, shall be briefly stated, without stopping to offer arguments to prove them. He be-

1st. That it overleaps the bounds of constitutional power. 2d y. That it is impossible to exe-

cute it. Sdly. That the attempt to do so

corrupts us, by destroying the correndering perjury familiar.
Athly. That it would be ineffect tual to coerce foreign nations, if ex-

sthiy. That it is unjust and oppressive to the commercial part of the com-munity, as it destroys invaluable in-

cumulate an enornous public debt by loans procured on hard terms, which government as no funds sdequate to reimborse, 7thly. That it sime a fatal blow as our unexampled progress in wealth and general improvement. If these objections be well found-

ed, none will deny that they are suf-ficient. The proof of them would be too elaborate for the present occasion. A wise policy would not have resorted to an untried theory, so ruinous and inadequate, for redress of the serious aggressions we have suffered from the belligerent powers of Europe, in full view of the success which had crowned more magnanimous efforts. Washing ton, by making firm and temperate remonstrance against the first unequivocal important violation of our national rights, induced G. Britain to make compensation; and during the administration of ADAMS the pride of France was humbled by an appeal to arms.

This is the only mode which the experience of nations points out to guard against injury and insult accumulating by submisson, until the patient suffering country be annihilated or enslaved.

On the other hand, when the government were "kicked into a war," the writer did not teel himself at liberty to practice indiscriminate opposition, to paralyze the public energy by degrading the resources and magnanimity of our country, and exaggerating those of Britain, to justify the public enemy in measures that admitted of no excuse, and thus diminished the chance for a speedy and honorable, peace and endanger the Union of the States. It is a fundamental law of every civil society, that when a question is settled by the constituted authority, c. very individual is bound to respect the decision. The momentous ques tion, whether war was just and necessary, has been thus settled. Peace can only be restored by a treaty to which G. Britain shall assent, and reasonable terms are not to be obtained from her by proving to the world that we are unable or unwilling to maintain our rights by the sword. The privilege of every citizen to examine the conduct of rulers is unquestionable the in speaking to bis country be may be overbeard by ber enemies. But this right, like every ather, may be abused. What good effect is to be expected from creating division when engaged in war with a powerful nation that has not yet explicitly shown that she is willing to agree to reasonable terms of Peace? Why make publications and speeches to prove that we are absolved from allegiance to the national government, and hint that an atjustified! But the writer goes tur-British orders in council, when actually enforced, were a flagrant violation of our rights and national honor, and consequently a just cause of declaring war. As to the best time of performing this paintul duty, and the best manner of conduct ing the war, he has differed from the government, out surely they are comprivate opinion, tho' it may be de-cently expressed, is bound to sub mit. On such occasions, regret for the refractory principle in our nature, which scatters through nations the misery, crimes and desolation of war, will rend the bosom of the benevolent man; but if he be also magnanimous and just, this will not tempt him to violate his duty, or repine at the arrangement of Heaven. The history of civil society prove that it is a terrible necessity, and man must submit to his destiny, Still greater evils are produced by pusilianimous shrinking from con-formity to the mysterious law of his present condition.

The ferocious contest that would be the effect of attempting to skulk from participation of the burthens of war, by severing the Union, would munity, as it destroys invaluable interests which the government is
bound to protect.

6thly. That it completely sacrifites our only considerable source or
revenue, and reduces us to depend
on a meagre supply from internal

In Massachusetts, during the redutionary way, an overwhelm a ajority sile ed opposition, a revented mutual havoc, but he ther parts of the Gountry, where pa houses, or instantly hanged their prisoners. Divided as New England now is, such would probably be its wartare. Interminable hostility between neighboring rival nations, would be the consequence of accomplishing such a severance.—
Foreign faction would convulse each of them ; for a weak State can no of them; for a weak State can no more maintain its rights against powerful nations without, foreign support, than a feeble man can defend himself among giants without laws to protect him. The question would ever be, which powerful nation shall be our ally? G. Britain and France would each have a strong faction, but partiotism would be unfaction, but parriotism would be inwould be exhausted in choosing its mastera This slavery would be aggravated by despotism at home, for constant wars would require great armies and resistfess power in rulers, and these have ever been fatal to li-

It the question be asked, what is -

to be done when we conscientiously believe that a ruinous course of measures is pursued by our national rulers, and the dearest rights and thterests of a great part of the Union disregarded and sacrificed, the answer is, examine the conduct and expose the errors of government without preaching sedition. Give liberal support to their measures when right, that you may be credited when you show that they are wrong. Indiscriminate opposition raises no presumption against them, but it demonstrates that the mingris ty are in fault. Truth is powerful & will command success, but error was turally tends to destruction. In every system, perfect enough to be capable of continued existence, a vis medicatrix exists that will restore it it not prevented by improper management. Quackery may prolong disease, and even destroy the political as well as the natural body,it is not difficult to point to the intrinsic principle of convalescence in our body politic; and to show that the redemption of New-England is not only possible, but probable. The natural shape and division of political party would be very different from that which now exists. The eastern and southern Atlantic States are made for each other. A man and woman might as reasonably quarrel on account of the differences in their formation. New-England would soon be restored from nimity in the pointical system, it improper expedients for sudden relief were abandoned. Something may be done to accelerate its progress, but reproach and invective aggravate the raging of passion, and confirm projudices which are already investrate. Magnanimous moderation, candid discussion, and experience of the evil consequences of utopian projects, would so much to convince a majority of the community, that commerce is entitled to protection; that it is too valuable to the public to be sacrificed; that it is contradictory and unreasonable for the government to render great expenditures hecessary by a declaration of war, and at the same time dry up the only productive source of re-Denne; to ask for a loan or twentynve milions, and at the same moment destroy the confidence of the commercial parts of the country, where only capital stock exists; to ular offium, but the product of which will be inadequate to relieve the public necessity; and to prosecute, at autenormous expense, a useless and bepr-less invasion, without men or muley, or creait, and with a disgusted pes-ple. The resources and energy of a powerful nation ought not to be wasted in the wilderness, but thrown on the element where our wrongs were inflicted; and our brave conscrymen They are adequate to reaching our enemies to imitate the pustice of Jupiter, while they affect to scatter his thunderbolts.

SAMUEL DEXTER.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1814.

For some weeks past we have seen prints, that the hon. Samuel Dexter. a distinguished federa ist," was acof Massachusetts. Upon the occasion of his nomination, the most sincere congratulation were ex-pressed by the democratic printers. If such a man as Mr. Dexter could be chosen governor of such a state as Massachusetts, then every thing was to be well, because Me Dexter, as the republican convention at Boston told us was a man of unrival led talents, "inflexible integrity," in capable of being influenced of "diswould maintain the honour and defend the rights of the U. States" -All this is very handsome, and it true, as we must believe when we are so told by the real patriots of the land, then the opinions of this gentleman must be entitled to great weight. Now it so happens, that this gentleman with his unrivalled talents, inflexible integrity, &c. &c. does not chuse to be the democratic candidate, and has published his political areed, simply because, as he says, he chuses that they (the demo rats) should know it.

He begins by assuring them, that with respect to the whole system of commercial restrictions, the embargo, non-intercourse and non-imporfrom them;" and assigns for this radical difference, seven different reasons'; and, as he tells them too, no man will deny that they are sufficrent-And what may it be supposed are these seven reasons? 1st. Those laws were a violation of the constitution. 2d. They could not be executed. Sd. Such laws have a tendency to corrupt the nation, and render perjury familiar. 4th. They can have no effect upon foreign nations. 5th. Unjust and oppressive to the commercial part of the community. 6th They sacrifice our principal source of revenue and reduce us to the necessity of laying taxes, borrowing money, accumulating debt, &c. &c. and 7th. They aim a fatal blow at our unexampled progress, wealth, &c. Nowe as Mr. Dexter tells the democrare these are reasons enough i all conscience, and after the fulsome compliments which he has been accustomed to receive lately, it was rather unkind in this gentieman to say so many narsh things of the favourite system of administration, and its friends. And after this, is Mr. Dexter really a patriot, and a true friend to his country, as the democrats say? If so, why abuse other federalists? Surely none have been more violent in their abuse of Madison and his party than this gentleman. In a few lines he tells us, that they have been gaily of perjury themselves, and encourage others to commit the same crime ; that their whole policy was calculated to produce ruin at home, and nothing but derision and contempt abroad. If there be a man in the nation who has spoken of the men in power too indecent to be endured, it is this Mr. Dexter; and yet, be it remembered, that Mr. Dexter is a man of unrivailed talents, of the purest views, the most inflexible integrity, and the friend to the anterests and honour of his country. Having thus outrageously abused

the system of commercial restrictions, he proceeds to tell us what he thinks of the war, into which he says "the government was kicked," and for which he manifests as little fondness as for the commercial restrictions. He condemns it is true an " indiscriminate opposition," which he says the federalists have made to the war, but we shall presently see whether any federalist of the land can have been more indiscriminate in his opposition to this war, and all the measures which have grown out of it, as well as preceded it, than this same Mr. Dexter-the honourable Mr. Dexter himself. In the first place we are told by this gentleman, that war might have been avoided, if "a wise policy" had been pursued, and in order that he may be better understood, he reprobates a resort " to an untried theory to ruinous and inadequate for redress of the serious agselligerent powers of Furope in full view of the success which had crowned more magnanimous efforts." and in order to svoid the possibility of being minipideratood, he mentions the wise policy," and magnanimous efforts, of Washington and Adams,

ry civil society," says Mr. Hexter, without when a question is setaled by the constituted authority, every individual is bound to respect the de-cision." This no doubt is true, if properly understood. A man is not to refuse obedience to a law because of that law he disapproves. The friends of peace are not to refuse payment of the taxes, which con-gress have laid, because they conscientiously believe that the money thus to be obtained, will be improperly expended, and the people ought not to be taxed in order to continue a wasteful, ruinous and unnecessary war. It is not to be presumed that Mr. Dexter designed in this place to deny the right of the people, in all possible events, to change the government; or when the great objects for which all governments are established caunot be obtained, to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness." To say this, would be not only to deny our right to throw off allegiance to the British government, but would be at war with what are called the fundamental rights of every people, as explained in the several declarations of rights prefixed to our state constitutions. For the constitution of Maryland, and indeed in almost every other state constitution, we are told, that " the doctrine of non resistance against arbitrary oppression is absurd slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind." So too in our declaration of independence, which our nest patriots so passionately admire, we learn, that " Prudence, indeed, will dietate, that governments long established shall not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath showe that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable. than to right themselves by abotishing the forms to which they are accustomed But when a long train of abuses and usurpa tions, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government and to provide new guaras for their future security." How very unlike to these good old & wholesome principles of '76, are the base, bject, and servile doctrines of the present day ! But it would be doing great injustice to Mr. Dexter to suppose that in his pubis ation he designs to inculcate the duty of blind submission to the constituted authorities, or to say that their acts are not to be boldly and tearlessly examined, and when wrong, to be openly condemned; or that he is contending for any thing more, than that so long as a law is in force, it ought to be suffered to be executed. To suppose this, would be to charge him with the strangest inconsistency, because, be it remembered, that this fundamental principle of every society would apply as well to the system of commercial restrictions as to the declaration of war, and Mr. Dexter's seven reasons for reprobating that system must be sufficient at least to prove, that altho' the question, whether the nation should be subjected to the miseries of that system, was " settled by the constituted authority"-this gentleman has not considered himself bound to feel any very great respect for that decision. Mr. D xter was right when he did not consider himself at liberty, as a good citizen, " to degrade the resources and magnanimity of our country ;" but neither he nor any other man of truth. will say, that this has been any part of the federal policy. When our gallant little navy had gained to it self, and to the nation, immortal honour, by its signal victories, was it attempted by the federalists elther to underrate its merits or to destroy its usefulness? On the contrary, have not the federal men both in and out of Congress, orged the administration to increase the navy, to rely upon it for protection? and were they not told upon the floor of congress that if they would ask for a loan of money to be ex- is too valuable to the public to be sucrificed pended on the navy the federalists that it is contradictory & unreasonable for would cheerfully vote the law and the government to render great expends afterwards loss the money? When tures necessary by a declaration of man. disaster has befallen our armies, although to this species, of defence tederalists had been opposed, because it was useless for any valuable pur-

uniformly proved themselves so be brave, and with proper officers, and properly supplied, would have been successful. On the land we have een defeated and disgraced, be cause our officers were not fit to command, and our troops were pernot the right, was it not the duty. of every real patriot, to let this be known to the world; to show that if we have been defeated it was not owing to the want of valour in our countrymen, but that in a rightcons cause, and under such officers as the nation could futnish, if real merit was sought after, our successes on land would be equally brilliant with those on the ocean.

But although Mr. Dexter admits it to be the duty of every citizen, when a question is settled by the constituted authority, to respect that decision, yet he is careful to ler us know, that he means to surrender none of his rights-he does not mean to forego the privilege of free ly examining and freely consuring anglire, if all can be right when a all the acts of administration—A n of such unrivalled talents, and proof of it, he tells us immedial that he censures the administra not merely for its system of a mercial restrictions, but also because then with a design to justify the was declared at the wrong time, and when declared was conducted in a wrong manner; he even ventures to ascribe the declaration of war to the refractory principle in our nature, which scatters thro' nations the miseries, crimes and desolation of war," and " which rend the bosom of the benevolent man."

Having declared his decided opposition to all the measures adopted previously to the war, to the declaration of war, and to the manner in which it has been conducted, Mr. Dexter next called upon himself to answer the question, " what is to be done when we conscientiously believe that a ruinous course of measures is pursued by our national rulers, and the dearest rights and interests of a great part of the U. nited States disregarded and sacrificed?" The answer of Mr. Dexter is, " Examine the conduct and expose the errors of government-with-out preaching sedition. Give liberal support to their measures, when, right, that you may be credited when you show that they are wrong." pone the war bill until the nation Mr. Dexter then is evidently not one of those who tell us, that as soon as war was declared all opposition to it was to cease, and even those who opposed it, and who continue to believe it wrong, are equally bound with its friends to unite in its support. He is for exposing the errors of government, and one would suppose that if they are to be exposed at all it must be after they are committed. He warns us, however, in exercising these unquestionable rights, not to preach sedition, and he might have added, that we ought not to all sedition and treason as did, on several occasions, the patriots o Pennsylvania. Again, we are to give liberal support to the administration when its acts are right; and here too he might have added, forbear to censure too harshly even the errors of administration, if springing from correct and pure motives. Mr. Dexter himself, however, we are bound to suppose, is little inclined to give his liberal support to any measure which has yet been sanctioned by the ruling

party. We have already seen in what terms he chuses to speak of the commercial restrictions, the war, and the manner in which it has been conducted. Another short extract from this address will enable us to discover yet more clearly, the opinion which Mr. Dexter entertains of the men now in power, their measures and their views; and why Mr. Dexter chuses they should know how radically he differs with them, " Magnanimous moderation, candid discussion, and experience of the evil consequences of Utopian projeds. would do much to convince a majority of the community, that commerce is entitled to protection that it is too valuable to the public to be sacrificed; tures necessary by a declaration of man is at the same time to dry up the only productive source of revenue; to ask for loan of twenty five williams, and at the come moment destroy the confidence of the pose, and might in time be employed by some ambitious chieftain to enslave the country, yet nobody has heard federal men undertake to depreciate the valour of their country to produce popular adjust, but the produce to project the inadequate to the product of which will be inadequate to the product of the country of their country, and the cowardice of the min—On the useless and beplies invasion, purificult. trymen, or to sacrib, our defeats to the cowardice of the min-On the

republican convention at Boston. composed of the best and treest democratic blood, has said, "with a mind that is never influenced by lotivet; with unrivalled talents, and inflexible integrity; with a patri-orisin which appalls the enemies of his country's honour and peace, this gentleman is held up to the honest and virtues for their support ; the lead ers of faction tremble at his rebute-lie is a triend to the government of the United States, and will maintain its honour and defend its rights." Atter this splendid if not somewhat extravagant culogium, upon this gentleman, surely our democratie brethren will read with delight, and With profit also, this deliberate declaration of his opinio, with respect to the measures of administration, and will at length allow themselves to unsullied purity, declares that wrong-they will remember this is no party effasion, is not fidence in the ruling party. Mr.

exter chuses to find fault with the federalists and condemn an indiscrim hate opposition to the admin stra tion-yet after reading his address to the electors of Massachusetts, will any man say, that the federalists have opposed any measure to which Mr. Dexter himself, entertaining the opinions which he has here expressed, could, as a conscientious man, have given his support. If the federalists in congress be re-prehensible, then is this gentleman also; for in this short address he has proved that he goes all lengths with them in their opposition, and he has condensed into a small compass, all the grounds on which that opposition has been rested. It would be easy, were it neces

sary, to show, that if the ruling

parry had been anxious to obtain any support from the friends of peace, it would not have been withholden. If the wise and patriotic council given to them by Mr Bayerd, in his speech upon the proposition to posthad made some slight for war, had been followed, and measures dictated by an imperious sense of duty to the nation had been adopted, the votes, as well as the purses, of the friends of peace, would have been offered to them; if the administration had asked for means of protection and security against the enemy, and had wished to comply with its first and greatest duty, " to provide for the common defence, and to protect each state against invasion," it could have encountered opposition only among its friends; but when instead of this it plunged the nation into a war without necessity and without pre-paration; when in place of affording to every section of the union complete and ample protection, it left almost every part of it utterly defenceless, and to be an unresisting prey to the enemy, and moreover, by an 'useless and hopeless invasion' of a foreign territory, provoked the enemy to lay waste and destroy our homes and property; when in place of protecting they atterly annihila ted trade, and then imposed enormous taxes, after taking from the people every means of paying them, it would have been treason against the nation not to have given to such a system of cruel oppression and idjustice a fearless unceasing opposition. Of what then has the Mr Dexter to complain? What cause of dissatisfaction has he with the federal party or any portion of it? He will surely grant to others the same privileges which he claims and exercises himself, and after having spread out his sentiments upon record, he cannot now complain of the nature or extent of their opposition. Evidently Mr. Dexter is dissatisfied, though he has forborne to disclose the grounds of his dissatisfaction. It is not because of the opposition made by federalists to the commercial restrictions, to the declaration of war, to the manner in which it has been conducted, to in which it has been conducted, to the invasion of Canada, to the loan bills, the tax bills, and every other measure of administration for years past, because he chuses it should be known that he also is opposed to all these measures—Mour clearly Mr. Dexter is displeased because, the federalists have not considered nim quite as great a loan, and so

all our diseases he has discovered sovereign and complete carry but, like other quacks, he is careful not to lev us know of what is is mades, and since his friends resolve not to use it without knowing whether it will kill or cure, he chuses to be offended, and would lend no aid in the great and good work of riscoung the nation from its present deploralis and almost hopeless state, and restoring it, at least in part, to its former prosperity and happiness. Such patriots, at such a time as the state worse than useless; of such patriots. worse than uneless; of such patriotism the less a nation bay wiser, the better, and the happier it is likely to bea

COMMUNICATIONS, To enable the administration to carry on this most glorious, just and figliteous war, congress is under the necessity of offering a higher bounty for soldiers than any country ever before offered. In one year it is raised from sixteen to one hund. red and twenty-four dollars. What does this prove to the enemy? That our war-gentry, notwichstanding their readiness to vote for the way and their numerous pledges of life and fortune in support of it, cannot be prevailed upon, for love or maand though they have involved the nation in a war, they are determined to give no aid in its prosecution. Surely such conduct is utterly und worthy of patriots. When these resolves were passed, and life and fortune piedged, did these people really mean to deceive their good president, or were they serious, but have since found out that they were not quite so herce and so ready to burn powder, as they had suffered themselves to be? At all e-vents, they have piedged their lives, and are now called upon to redeem those pledges. They ought now either to ealist or to go and hang themselves.

As the president is in great s of soldiers to capry on his war, would it not be well for him to send through the country to ascertain wno pledged their lives and fortunes n support of the war, and order them immediately into service? It has been made a matter of great complaint, especially with the resolution gentry, that some of the gomilitia generally should be forced from their homes and marched into Canada. Let it be remembered, however, that those governors have not contended that volunteers night not to go, and surely the authors & approvers of those resolves were volunteers. Let the president only order them into service, and there will be no opposition on the part of the state authorities to the execution of the order.

JEROME.

For the Maryland Gazette. It is supposed that the determina tion of our president to treat with England upon her own terms, was produced by the conduct of those who pledged their lives and fortunes in support of the war. Findingthat these people are the most backward to enter into the service, he has despaired of raising a sufficient atmy spain to attempt the conquestal Ganada. The president is aware, that town-meeting resolves are is little calculated as presidential proof the enemy, and he is sick of men who will support the war only by their votes, while the war can only be supported by hard fighting. The war is to be concluded, and the blame of its so speedy termination in the board of the source is to be thrown upon those who, by their resolves and pledges of life and fortune, induced the president to believe that they were eager for the war, and so soon as it was obhim. A CITIZEN

For the Maryland Gazette.
When this just and uccessive with was declared, it was said from one end of the continent to the other that it was the duty of every man to support it, at every sacrific. When a few men who had the

loan it-Yes, then both life and fortun neither, but left it t ty to supply them. peace party? we co lieve that the war o been declared, and

not voluntarily supp men, and you w spite of us you ca raising the one, and der to get the other make the laws, but obey them. This good citizens we s and it is all, chat, men, we can do. on then was not friends of peace, it was most solem They acted up to t Not so with the v promised to exert a their power; they and fortune and wi would offer neither administration was grossly deceived istration can condu gor, when deceived ita irrends.

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in operation; and w ple who are the rea about them, aye, a every attifice in or payment of them? people who involve who clamoured fu which have render cessary, who vote laid them, and who cate a continuance will require agreat -yes, many of the and unless strictly officers, will contr ny. They now th that they should be their portion of the were necessary, th to be willing to be They would much friends of peace to thens, all the priva ses of the was, and they are willing to fices, and to pocks

> LAWS OF M AN

Relating to F. Be it enacted by sembly of Maryla white female, bor mits or jarisdicti States, who bath shall intermarry the United States chally reside the termarriage; such and enjoy within immunities, right a native born citi and acquire in a grant, purchase, wise, any lands, ditaments, and to fer and transmit chizen or citizen as fully and amply had been born wer under the jurisdic States.

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ig a higher boun n any country c In one year it een to one hundur dollars. What the enemy ? That vote for the war. on pledges of life port of it, cannot for love or moeir dear persons, have involved the in its prosecution. luct is utterly und When these red, and life and forthese people reale their good prethey serious, but out that they herce and so reaer as they had sufto be? At all ed upon to redrem They ought now ere to go and hang

nt is in great want capry on his war, well for him to send untry to ascertain ir lives and fortunes he war, and order ly into service? le a matter of great hat some of the gonot agree that the y should be forced es and marched into it be remembered hose governors have hat volunteers night surcly the authors & those resolves were et the president only service, and there sition on the part of rittes to the executi-

aryland Gazette d that the determinasident to treat with her own terms, will the conduct of those heir lives and fortunes the war. Finding that re the most backward the service, he has aising a sufficient atpresident is aware, eting resolves are is ed as presidential pro-

JEROME.

and he is sick at men port the war only by tile the war can only be hard fighting. The concluded, and the o speedy termination and pledges of his induced the president t they were eager for shamefully abandoned

Moreland Gasette,
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When the government wanted notdiers, they refused to enlist, when it
was in want of money, they would not loan it. Yes, the men who pledged both life and fortune would sisque neither, but left it to the peace par-

what was the language of the constitution of the United

What was the language of the States.

Be it enacted by the General Assembleve that the war ought not to have been declared, and therefore will been declared, and therefore will been declared, and therefore will be attached within the limits of the state, not voluntarily apprort it. You want the within the limits of this state, men, and you want money—In before the adoption of the constituspire of us you can have seen in orraising the one, and lay taxes in order to get the other. We will not
make the laws, but when made will, shall be deemed, construed and taobey them. This is all, that, as tensor to be respectively, entitled to all and
and it is all, that, as conscientious
The administrations or the seen, and they here
to be respectively, entitled to all and
singular the immunities, privileges
where it advantages of natural be on then was not descrived by the friends of peace. Upon their suppart it could not calculate, because persons to acquire right, title it was most solemnly assured that their support it would not receive. They acled up to their professions. Not so with the war-party-They promised to exert all the means in their power; they pledged both life and fortune and when called upon would offer neither. By them the administration was deceived, mont grossly deceived; and what administration can conduct a war with vigor, when deceived and deserted by its irrends. But the friends of peace said, that

if taxes were laid they would as became good citizens, pay their proportion of them; and congress at length laid the taxes. They are now in operation; and who are those people who are the readiest to gramble about them, aye, and; are practising every artifice in order to avoid the payment of them? Why the very people who involved as in the war, who clamoured for the measures. which have rendered these taxes necessary; who voted for the men who and unless strictly watched by the officers, will contrive to have a penny. They now think it very hard that they should be obliged to bear their portion of the expense, altho, as it is owing to them that those taxes were necessary, they ought in justice to be willing to hear the whole of it. They would much rather oblige the friends of peace to bear all the bur-thens, all the privations and distresses of the was, and as for themselves, they are willing to share all the of fices, and to pocket all the profits.

> LAWS OF MARYLAND. December Servion, 1813.

A YOUNG MAN.

Relating to Femes Covert.
Be it enacted by the General As sembly of Maryland, That any free white female, born without the liand enjoy within this state, all the immunities, rights and privileges of a native born citizen, so far as, to enable such female to claim, hold and acquire in dower or by gift, grant, porchase, descent or otherwise, any lands, tenements, or here-ditagrants ditaments, and to sell, convey, transfer and transmit the same, agreea-bly to the laws of this siste, to a chizen or citizens of the U. States, as fully and amply, as if such female had been born within the limits, and inderethe jurisdiction of the United

An ACT
Authorising persons, to whom letters testamentary or of administration have been or may be granted, in the District of Columbia.

persons to acquire right, title a enjoy tands, tenements and real estate within this state, and to transmit and transfer the same in the same manner, as natural boys circ-gens of this state; and all projectly real, personal and mixed, acquired and transferred by, from, through or under the said persons, or any of them, or their or any of their des cendents shall be held, possessed, enjoyed or transferred, in like manner, as if the sail persons had respectively been, and were, at the several times of acquiring and transferring such property, natural born citizens of this state; and all, and every person or persons whatsoever being citizens of this or some one of the United States, claiming any real estate by, from, or under the cribed, or their, or any of their descendants by gift, grant, purchase, descent or otherwise, shall hold possess and enjoy the same in like manner, as if the said persons had laid them, and who continue to advo-cate a continuance of the war, which several times of acquiring and trade. will require a great increase of taxes forring such real estate, natural born the rights os any person or persons acquired before the passage of this

CONGRESS. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, March 2, PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF EMBARGO.

Mr. Wright of Md. rose is sub-mit a motion for consideration. He said, feeling, as he did, a perfect confidence in the sincerity of the administration to effect by negociacion at Gottenburg an honorable peace; and knowing, as he did, that the President had parfect confidence in the Prince Repeat in his own protle by negociation the unhappy ditferences that subsist between the States, who hath intermarried, or shall intermarry with a citizen of the United States, and doth or shall actually reside therein after such intermarriage; such female shall have and enjoy within this states. two nations, upon the principles of greement to negociate on certain conditions to agree to an srmis. tice, and from the proposition of the Britistegovernment through Admiral Warren, on our agreement to negocrate on certain terms, to agree also to an armistice—he thought he was justified from the conduct of both governments in the belief than an armistice will be agreed to an the at Gottenburg, as the practice of all nations, as well as the two powers now negociating evinced this to be now negociating evinced this to be the common usage of nations. It is perhaps, more fortunately acceptantly, said he, one of the first to. I now most carneally entreat those, who are taken with an ague, dictates or humanity to spare the effusion of human blood—and during impending negociations, believed to be entered into with ancerity and good faith, it would seem to me to be a measure of primary imperious to heal asperities and then had a a harmy formation.

that it may not be necessify as a weapon against the sneary.

Traving myself allocated the embargo, in the summer session, and the present embargo, and there being no power to suppend it at thus time, but by an aft of the Legislature. I have thought it my duty to submit the following resolution—but feel it my duty to, the administration so declare that it is without their consent and without their ric consent and without their

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of suspending the Embargo Law during the impending negocia-

Mr. Wright appeared to be incli-ned to let his motion lie on the table for the present; but

Mr. Grosvenor said he conceived it was highly proper that the fate of a proposition of this charactershould at once known, and therefore that the House now proto consider the resolution.

cas and Nays on the question of the house is not to be debatedeit was decided as follows:

YEAS .- Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Bayly of Va. Bigelow, Bradbary, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Citley, Couper, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Divis of Mass. Dewey, Davall, Ely, Gaston, Gendes, Goldsbotough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hopkins of N. Y. Howell, Hutty, Hunger-ford, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Macon, Mikee, Miller, Musely, Markell, Orkiey, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Reed, William Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Robertson, Ruggles, Sher-wood, Shipherd, Smith of N. York, Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Talimadge, Thompson, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wood, Wright. 65.

NATS .- Mesers Alston, Avery Bard, Barnett, Beal, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Batier, Caldwell Calhoun, Chappell, Country Conrad, Creighton, Cuth bert, De--yes, many of these men are la- citizens of this state; Provided that vis. of Penn. Denoyelles, Earle boring with all their might to de- nothing herein contained, shall be Eppes, Farrow, Forney, Forsythe, fraud the government of its revenue; construed to interfere with or affect Franklin, Grillin Grondy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrook, Hawes, Ingersoli Ingham, Irwin, Jackson of Va. Kennedy, Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lafferts, Lyle, Mo-Goy, M'Lean, Moore, Murfree, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Sevier, Scybert, Skinner, Smith of Penn, Smith of Va. Tannehill, Telfair, Troop, Urdee, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Williams, Yau-

> So the house refused to consider the resolution.

> > From the Easton Monstor.

THE EPIDEMIC.
In a Physician the least conversant in the history of diseases, that more especially in that of Epidemical diseases, it cannot be called the gift of prophecy to foresee that an epidemic, which had prevailed here the ast year, would, with some degros of certainty, return again a-bout the same period of time this season, and nearly in the same character, with equal, and perhaps, with greater matignity, unless obviated by Metter treatment .- Hence it was that over the signature of Medices, I took occasion, early in December last, to warn the good people of Talbot, Queen-Ann's and a part of Dorchester, and Caroline, of the impending danger, which was awaiting them!!—That I was right in my predictions, a very short period has, in too many cares, mournfully proved. Happy should I have been, had my advice as to the mode or a chill, not to be alarmed, nor think themselves beyond the hope of a speedy and happy recovery, by the most simple means, which are as inthe prosecute and recover claims to heal apprintes and then had be a happy termination of the negociation.

Be it custled by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful for any persons or persons, to whom letters resumently or of all after the patient be put to begin a correct treatment, or all after any persons or persons, that wend that can only wound the enemy, I ask if the size of granted, by the proper authority is the District of Columbia, to minimize a during the responsition size to be a measure of primary importance in the public, that he has opened to heal apprintes and then had be a disease, and then is the size to begin a correct treatment, or all afterwards may be a vain attempt. Let the patient be put to bed in James Thomas, and latterly by an armistice, that wend that can only wound the enemy, I ask if the only wound the enemy, I ask if the two deeps of Laudanum, and be, consider the proper authority is the District of Columbia, to medical absorption of the disease, and then is the size to begin a correct treatment, or all afterwards may be a vain attempt. Let the patient be put to bed in James Thomas, and latterly by an armistice, that wend that can only wound the enemy, I ask if the two deeps of Laudanum, and be, considered by the proper authority is the District of Columbia, to most during the negociation size to be a soon as possible after taking 40 or the house towners wanting on his part to give satisfaction as the control of the disease, and then is the size to begin a correct treatment, or all afterwards may be a vain attempt.

Let the patient be put to bed in James Thomas, and latterly by an armistice, that would be any and a control of the disease, and then is the size to begin a correct treatment, or all afterwards may be a vain attempt.

Let the patient be put to bed in James Thomas, and latterly by any armistice, the patient of the huse formers or all afterwards may be a vain attempt.

Let the patient be put to bed in James Thomas, and latterly by any armistice, the pat fallible as any thing human,—The ague; or chill, is the commencement of the disease, and then is the sime to begin a correct treatment, or

properties tall be the aid of a physical part — but by no stream smiller himself so be blod, nor to take a purge. Putes are said to be peculiarly been direct, and perhaps they have been direct, and perhaps they have been directly will act also as a purge nine times out of ten, and therefore may be injurious. It is true, patients have been bled and purged this season, and yes have done well; but if my observation and experience have not been deceptive they would have done bester without those remedies, and at the same time have got well in half the time without the least cibl. I am not deceived, when I assert, that in many eases which did not appear unusually violent at the commencement, one discharge from the bowels has turned the scale unfavorably, and brought on a quick respiration, a sure indication of ef-fusion on the lungs, which at once destrays their function, and thus puts it beyond the reach of human power er to restore them to their proper action again .- Suffice it to say, that have, in many cases, suffered a patient to go a week without an evacuation from the bowels, rather than run the risk of doing an irreparable injuty; & in every such case my patients have done well, while on the other hand, I have seen several by bleeding and purging go down to the grave without remedy.

From some hidden causes in the in'the who e external surface of the body, as well as the internal surface of the lungs, is brought into a "tor-pid state," hence the grand indication to restore heat and action to those parts, and not to increase the "torpoo" by exciting the action of other parts, as for instance the howels, which too often sinks the patient beyond recovery.

The sweating PLAN was once in fashion, and must be again, if w mean to have a due regard to the sixth commandment, until the 'constitution of the air" is once more changed!! The world is changing and we must change with the times and the seasons.

ENNALLS MARTIN. Easton Ful. 27, 1814.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. We teel ourselves constrained to call on our delinquent subscrivers for an immediate settlement of their accounts. To those who are indebted to the establishment for two or more years, this address is more immediately directed—but we beg all to recollect, that alshough the sums ine from each are comparatively small, yet the aggregate amount would be of great importance to us. The accounts of each individual will be made out and forwarded, and we hope they will be met with prompt ness, and the amount remitted by mail, or otherwise, as may be most convenient.
March 3.

Lands for Sale, By order of the Chancellor of Mary land, the subscribers will offer for sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 31st inst. at public vendue, at 11

thereto, containing one hundred acres. The above property is situated nearly in the centre of Prince George's county, in an excellent neighbourhood, is uncommonly well watered, and has been justly ranked among the best lands in the state. A credit of 12 months will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving approved security; and on the sale be-ing ratified by the chancellor, and the purchase money being paid, a sufficient deed will be given by the subscribers as

Samuel Ridout. March 10.

Thomas H. Edeleys Respectfully informs his friends

fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain.; the trial that has been made of clover and plaieter answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 a cres of good mesdow which yields a bundantly, and 50 agreement might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation be purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, junctification for the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, junctifications are also to clover and plaister; per of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodband.

Also, he will sell the mortgage sittle to 200 acres of land adjoining and laying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offer-

ed for sale,

One hundred and ninety five acres
more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and an half miles and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of whiches in woods, of the best chesnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are enveral good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be creeted. An accommodating credit will be give on for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any pe inclined to purchase the above lands,

the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro, men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs anitation uten-sils, and implements of husbandry. Each place less a quantity of grain seed-ed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuzent River, and in the neigh-bourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles. from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Albanore, February 25, 1814.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Feb. 23, 1814.

ORDERED. That the resolution respecting the debtors to the State, be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of 76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Bealer, Federal Gazette, Hagar's Gazette, Papale's Monitor, and Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper, Cumberland

By order. Ninian Pinkney, Clk. Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authordebts due to this state, where jueg-ments have been obtained, and the de-fendants are abbject to execution, ur-on application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt for which an indulgence is prayed is well and sufficiently secured, and upon called the Grange, (or perhaps better known as being part of the estate of the fate Benjamin Tasker, Esq.) containing five hundred agres; also the said Tasker's proportion of a tract of land called St. Andrew's adjoining thereto, containing one hundred acres. terest upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent interest, and costs, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and affect; Provided, That any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as a foresaid shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued. thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay. The above is truly copied from the

both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December recession

UPTON'S REID, Cik of the House of Delegates.

Debtors to be notified that the terms of said resolution must be complied with before the first day of Juty next.

By order, Ninian Pininey, Ch.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small furm, about 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, and 21 from Baltimore, containing about 400 acres of well timbered land. There is in cultivation between twenty and thirty acres of meadow. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the pramises, and know the torms, by application to H. WOODWARD.

February 10.

A CITIZEN.

Before government acts finally upon this important subject, it is preaumed that it will consult the usage
and understanding of other nations.
We have thought it would not be
unacceptable to our readers, to show what would happen, if we were at war with France, and Frenchmen, were found in our army or navy. The decree and extract which follows, are copied from French official

Palace of Trianon, August 23, 1813. N poleon by the grace of God, and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, &c, to all present and to come, greeting :

Different questions having been submitted to us with regard to the conditions of Frenchmen established in foreign countries, we have thought it right to make known our intentions on that subject.

By our decree of the 5th April 1909, we have already pronounced with regard to such Frenchman as have borne arms against their country; and those who residing with a power with whom we go to war, do not quit its territory ; or who being summoned by us, do not obey that order.

But no law has been yet laid down either with regard to French men naturalized in foreign countries, with or without our authority, or with regard to such as may have already entered, or choose to enter in future, into the service of a foreign power.

And as it is not our wish to con found those of our subjects who are induced from legitimate motives to naturalize themselves abroad with these whose conduct will assume the character of felony, we have resolved by these presents, to complete and make known this important branch of legislation.

For these feasins, on the report of our Grand Judge, Minister of Justice and of council of state, being heard

We have decreed and ordered, & do decree and order as follows : Title I. Of Frenchmen naturalized abroad with our permission.

Art. 1. No Frenchman can beingturalized without our authority. 2. Our permission shall be granted by letters patent, drawn by our grand judge, signed with our hand,

countersigned by our secretary of state, inspected by our cousin, the prince arch-chancellor, inserted in the buretin of laws and registered in the imperial court of the last place of domicile of the person to By the Emperor, whom they relate. 3. Frenchmen thus naturalized a-

broad shall enjoy the right of possessing, or transmitting, and or succeeding to property even when the subjects of the countries where they shall be naturalized, do not enjoy those rights in France.

The children of a Frenchman born in the country where he is naturalized are aliens.

5. Frenchmen naturalized abroad, even with our permission, can at no time carry arms against France under pain of being indicted in our courts, and condemned to the punishment enacted in the penal code, book 3d, chap. 75. Title II. Of brenchmen natura-

lized abroad without our permission. 6. Every Frenchman naturalized abroad without permission, shall incur the loss of his property, which shall be confiscated-he shall no longer enjoy the right of succession, and all the succession falling unto him shall pass to the next heir, provided he is domiciliated in France.

By the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, it is provided that by a process inatituted in the Courts of Justice, such persons shall lose their titles, if they have any, together with their property attached to them, which shall devoive to their nearest heir, being French, the rights of the wife being secured, which shall be regulated as in the case of widowhood.

Il. Those who are naturalized abroad without permission, and against whom the above process hap

\* Extract from the decree of the 5th April, 1899 .- 1, All Frenchmen who have carried arms, against France since September 1, 1804, are declared to have incurred the punishment of death. S. Frenchmen in the service of any foreign, power, are to quit such service the p. wer and France. 3. All French disobedient, are declared to have suffered civil death, and their estates & effects are to be confiscated.

of impresonment not less than a year nor more than two years.

Terms III. Or individuals already manufacturalised abroad.

19. Individuals naturalised abroad. at the period of the publication of the decree, may within a year, if on the Continent of Europe; within three years, if beyond that Contiments within five years, if beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Indies, obtain our confirmation according to the forms prescribed in the present decree.

TITLE IV. Of Frenchmen in the service of a Foreign Power.

13. No Frenchman can enter the service of a Foreign Power, without a special permission, and except under condition of returning, should we recal him either by a general proclamation or a direct order,

14. Those of our subjects who shall have obtained this permission cannot take the oaths to the power which they serve, without praviso of never bearing arms against France and of quiting the service even without being recalled, should that pow er happen to go to war with us.

15. The permission of entering the service of a foreign power shall be granted by letters patent according to the forms presented in article second.

16. They cannot act as ministers plenipotentiary in any treaty where our interests come into discussion. 17. They must not wear a foreign

cockade in countries in subjection to us, nor there appear in a foreign unijorm; they shall be authorised to wear the national colours when in the empire.

18. They may nevertheless wear the decorations of foreign orders, when they shall have received them with our consent.

19. They may not enter France but with our special permission.

20. Frenchmen entering the service of a foreign power, without our permission, and remaining in it after var is declared between France and that power, shall be considered as having borne arms against us from the circumstances alone of their having continued to form part of a military corps destined to act against the French Empire or its allies.

21. Our ministers are charged. each in his own department, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Count DARU, Secrea tary of State.

Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS,

February 16, 1514. institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Benking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing to sion of bankcharters. By order, Jonathan Pinkney, Cash'r. bly of Maryland, providing for the exten-

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the City of Anna-polis, on Monday the 21st of brarch next, for the purpose of laying the levy tor said county for the year 1813.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, Clk

121M. Feb. 24, 1814.

50 Dollars Reward,

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungrace ful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18. walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accested. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Barrison of West Biver, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The aboverward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any good in the United bates, if taken out of Washington

County, County, County, Coly 18th, 1813. S O H. W. STULL

NOTICE. CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the first of April next.

By arder.

JAMES STERETT Cashier.

Feb. 10.

of Severa.

PART of a track of land eatled Sarah's Allotment, late the property of Richard Macriott, deceased, containing nine hundred tifty eight and three questers acras, more or less. This teact of fand is altitude near Gambrill's Tasorm on the read leading from Anasychis to Roltmers. A large proportion of this on the road leading from Analysis to Baltimore. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and the sail well adapted to the cultivation of small spain. The improvements consist of dwelling House, and every necessary out-house. The subscriber deems it in necessary to give a more particular description, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will shew the same to any person inclined to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser.

Filliam H. Marriott, Traster.

Rcy 22, 1814.

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 22d of March, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, A Tract of Land

Called Turkey Neck, situated in Anne Arundel County, in the Forks of Patuxent River, and near to the Fork Bridge. The said tract contains 130 acres; part of it is heavily timbered, and good meadow land, bounding on said river, and produces well; is convenient to several grist mills, and a saw mill within one mile. This property is valuable to any person disposed to purchase a convenient country re

The terms of sale will be, cash or the day, or upon the execution of a deed. The title is indisputable. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Mr. Benjamin Gaither living adjoining. Should the above day be unfair, it will be sposed to sale the next fair day.
WILLIAM SAPPINGTON.

NOTICE.

I hereby comify, that on this 28th day of January, 1814. James Duckett bro't before me, the subscriber, as an estray, trespassing on the enclosures of Mrs. sorrel mare, upwards of 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, has been lately dock ed, and worked in geer, has a wound in her left flank, and a sore on the off-knee, (as if that knee had been much rubbed.) She has a large star in her forchead, has been lately shod, and her shoes have steel toes. Given under my hand the day and year above written.
R. W. West.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

James Duckett,

Overseer at the Woodyard.

3w

Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of stendry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years imme distely preceding his application; hav-ing also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from son of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts. Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813.

BICHARD H. HARWOOD. True copy, taken from the original, Test. Was S. Monenta, Clk

October Teem, 1813.
Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monthly of May, 1811.
Test. Wm. B. Monskitt, Cik. Saumay 16

NOTICE.

Arosael sounty, the aubecriber will proceed to sell, on Wednesday the statement of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on a credit of six months, with interest from the alx months

The personal estate of the late Den-nett Darnell, Esq. of Portland Manor, consisting of Household and Kitchen. Purnituse, Stock of every kind, Farm-ing Utensils, a number of Negroes a-mongst whom are some valuable rough Carpenters and Shoemakers; a London-Carpenters and Shoemakers; a Londonal estate of the late Ben built Chariot, not much abused, some Musical Instruments, originally of high price, and a well broke pack of fox-

The negroes will be sold in families. The sale will be sald in families,
The sale will be made at the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, and the
terms more particularly made known
on the day of sale.

J. T. Shaoff, Executor
1814.

For Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small tract or parcel of land, adjoining that for-merly the property of Mr. Lancelot Green, and now offered for sale by Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about is level, and well calculated for farming or planting, a part of it well timbered, with the advantage of a fine meadow, and apple orchard. This piece of land added to that offered for sale by Mr. Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 400 acres, and is well worth the attention of any person disposed to purchase. If the above land be not sold at private sale by the lst of April, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to d. JOSEPH HOWARD.

36b, 24, 1814.

NOTICE

The subscriber having obtained from he orphans court of Anna Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims a-Hannah West, a dark bay or chesout gainst said deceased are hereby request ed to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more espe-cially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N Feb. 24.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHARL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a con

stant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, & Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Props. Lee's Worm Destroying Losenges.

Lee's 1tch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for peryous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal Lee's Persina Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Planster, Lee's Anodyne Elixin, for the cure of Lee's Tooth Powder.

each article has on the outside treapper, the signature of Microset Lina & Co.

At the places of sale, may be have an pamphlets containing cases of the whose length prevents there being harewith inserted.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.
For Sale at Groups Snaw's Store,
Find at this Office.

Price to 1.9 Cenu.

ount rich the premises. If not a private sale before the lat A ext, it will on that day be offered

On 15, 1915 NICHS, J. WATEINS. Notice is Hereby Given.

That the subscriber intends to p the judges of Calvert county co their next session, for the beneal act of assembly, passed at November of the session, 1805, entitled. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debters, and WILLIAM R. SEWALL

PROPUSALS For publishing in the City of Balth A NEWSPAPER,

TOBE BYTITLED, THE Baltimore Correspondent, AND

Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics

DAILY ADVERTISER. THE proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence.

which may be received by the matir, It is proper that the intended edi-tor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles-that it shall comprise the following articles, viz : all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the diferent states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intellaof the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most con-

The utility of such a newspaper at e present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as use-ful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a balf sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, pay-able half yearly in advance—the pa-per for the country at three dollars is advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year. 63- Arrangements are now making

January 12, 1815.

20 Dollars Reward. Runaway from the subscriber, on Turesday the 4th inst, a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Grassway Rawlings. He is a stout abin fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, sutters very much when talking, he has wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter. Pingall. His cloathing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white fulled country cloth trowsers a good deal mended, ceases shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat side a broad brim; as he has other cloathing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when say he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some year ago and confined in Fracerick goof he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is upposed he may endeavor to get to some of the shows places, and pass as a brother in say guellas that I get him some half sective the above reward lines are furble his toy and delivers him to me, or consecution in say guellas that I get him some shall sective the above reward lines are furble his toy and delivers him to me, or consecution in say guellas that I get him some shall sective the above reward. All persons are furble histouring the all-lines at their peril.

Anne-Africular country. COLLEGE

JONAS G

ent out houses, an a built last summer, 60 sheds and shelters for shore and shelters for corn house, granary, bles, threshing floors the same roof. A pauder new and stresence. The land is growth of all kinds s that has been made o ter answers well, and advantage. There is cres of good picadow bundantly, and 50 ser made without much is lately differed and discountered and disc lately diteled and dr Also, the plantatio the estate of John S ing the farm of Phili This tract contains a good farming land, a so clover and plaist now set in clover an

places have young t peach orchards, and cy of woodland. Also, he will sell to 200 acres of land ing between the tw tracts, the equity in ed for sale. One hundred and more he will likewise the first place two and from the two lar half, 150 acres of wi the best chesnut and and will be a never timber to each place ral good springs on situations high and stream of water pe place on which a mil

An accommodatio en for the purchase the interest annually inclined to purchase the subscriber will a property, consisting together with all h cattle, slieup and ho sils, and implement Each place has a quantum ed, and hay and othe will be disposed of.

This property is Arundel County, ne over Patuxent River bourhood of Major I from Annapolis, and The property will be son inclined to pure to the subscriber. Albanore, Febru 25, 1814.

Lands f By order of the C land, the subscribes, on the present the Slat inst. at in o'clock in the for

A Tract

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corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threehing floors, its its all under
the same roof. A part of the place is
under new and strong post and rail
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growth of all kinds of grain; the trial
that has been made of clover and plaister answers well, and can be used to
advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acree of good nicedow which yields ebundantly, and 50 seres more might be
made without much labour, having been
lately ditched and draised.

Also, the plantation he purchased of
the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, jun;
This tract contains about 118 acres of
good farming land, and is well adapted
to clover and plaister; part of it is
now set in clover and timothy. Both
places have young thriving applic and

now set in clover and throthy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and laying between the two first intentioned tructs, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

ed for sale.

One hundred and ninety five acres more is will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and an half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chesnut and oak rail timber, and will be a newer different selling. and will be a never fading support of timber to each place. There are neve-ral good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be giv en for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable the 10th inst. young negre men, for a term of years. Considerable together with all his stock of horses cattle, shown and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of huabandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seeded, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne-Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neigh bourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Albanore February ? 25, 1814.

Lands for Sale.

By order of the Chancellor of Mary-land, the subscribers will offer for sale, on the premises, on Thursday the Sist inst. at public vendue, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

A Tract of Land

Called the Grange, (or perhaps better known as being part of the catate of the late Benjamin. Tasker, Esq.) con taining five hundred acres; also the said Tasker's proportion of a treet of and called St. Andrews adjoining thereto, containing one hundred acrea. The above property is situated nearly in the centre of Prince George's county, in an excellent neighbourhood, is uncommonly well watered, and has been inally ranked among the best lands in the state. A credit of 12 months will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving approved security; and on the sale being rathed by the chancelloy, and the purchase money being paid, a sufficient deed will be given by the subscribers as trusteer.

Samuel Ridous, Right. P. Lawredce, to,

Land for Sale. ubscriber will self a small farm

Superbargo, Lieut. Shubrick is bearer of patches from Mr. Crawton minister at the Names on Court .delay in his arrangements with the

rench Government in consequence of a change of ministers.

The Editors of the New York Gazette are indebted in Mr. Sage for the following Epicome of News for the following Eprome of News a State of the army—Duke of Tar-rento, (M.Donnaid) it was report-ed, had gone to Holland with 40,000

Duke of Ragnet (Marmont) at Mayence with 50,000. Marshal St. Cyr, capitulated at Dresden with 15,000.

Prince Eckmuhi ent off by the Sweden in the environs of Hamburg, touce 30,000 men. Duke of Belluno (Vider)

Stratsburg with 30,000. Count Bergrand at Cassel with

Reserve army said to be form-Under the Duke of Valmy at Metz, 10,000

Gen. Rapp at Dantzic, 15,000. Marshai D'Albasure (Sachet) head quarters at Barcelona, 35,000. Duke of Dalmatia (Sourt) head quarters at Bayonne, 65,000 men, and daily receiving reintorcements. The Vice-Roy on Italy as Vero-

The King of Naples said to be coming from Naples with 30,000

30,000 men at Sedan. December 20th. Breda in Holland, was taken by the Russian and Dutch troops on

been entertained for the fate of Antwerp, out 10,000 French troops had arrived there for its relief.

The coalesced powers of the north have shown a disposition for peace. They are content that France should remain within her ancient limits -They say their victories have bro't. them to the Rhine where they intend to remain until peace is concladed.

At Luxembourg, there were many troops collecting.

General Sebastiani and his troops are in the environs of Cologne. The combined forces of the north crossed the Rhine, in three different positions, with 200,000 men, on the 25th Dec. broke the neutrality of the Swiss Cantons, and marched through ; they had entered Bern

with a part of the force which is said to be for the invasion of Italy.

The King of Napies has taken off the restrictions on commerce in his ports, and reduced the duties 75

er cent. Collincourt, Duke of Vinence has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, in the place of the Duke of Bassano. The Gorps Legislatif convened the 19th Dec.

The 12th and 13th Dec. the two armies before Bayone were warmly engaged without ressation. The English and Portuguese lost from 8 to 10,000 men. The Spanish troops were not engaged in time affair, they have inclined to the right and are on the borders of the Adore.

Two Commissioners had been sent to the Congress at Manheim from

Decemben 31at. It is confidently reported that the Deputation of the Legislative body, has been mut by a similar one of the Council of State, to examine the documents reading the army of Spain, which we hasten to any of Spain, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

The hopes that hadbeen justly entrepresented and insisted that as the proposals were not sucquare to the addual attite of affairs, n wand more liberal ones about the made, and has debuted by remarkable advanta-

Phe expensitures of the French government for the last year amounted to \$ 300 000,000. The amount of expenses the present year, according to report, will be \$50,000 000.

To National Guard in the north France had been ordered to march owards the Rhine.

AUGSBURG, Dec. 28. The insuspection in the Bavarian Tyrol gives alarm to our court .-country to enforce respect to the sotherity of the public functionaries and re-establish tranquility.

BATONNE, Jan. 6. On the 1st just. the enemy having undertaken to construct a battery on a small island, in order to at-tempt the pranage of the Adour, the bridges of boats have been sink, and the battery destroyed. We had more than 300 hundred killed, and a great number wounded. The Bearhais and the Basques hastened to range themselves under the colors of Gen. Harispe, who briskly annoved the enemy.

Paus, Jan. 13. After having themselves fixed the basis of peace, and after they had been accepted by the Emperor, the allied powers have refused to sign then, a circomstance unparalelled in the history of nations.

Different accounts from Italy, and which are believed to be authentic, report that the Austrians, having attempted again to dislodge the Prince Vice Roy of Italy from his position on the Adige, have been repulsed with considerable loss .-We wait for the details of this new success.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 19. The operations of the levy of 300.000 men continue with activity. & will shortly terminate. A considerable part of the contingent is on its march, and every day sees new departures. The conscripts render themseives with exactitude to the calls made upon them, and depart animated with the liveliest spirit.

LONDON, Dec. 31. The general opinion amongst mi itary men is that Lord Wellington annot remain in the position which he at present occupies without experiencing immense loss by the infectious air exhaled from the marshes, and by the forces which are con-tinually crossing from Marshal Soult.

It is with sorrow we announce that nearly 1200 men of our troops have deserted. NAPLES, Dec. 26.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the evening, we have seen the commencement or one of the most violent eruntions of which the history of Vesuvius gives any account. Happily this phenomenon, which presented a dreadful speciacle, has not done any considerable damage. The explosion began by a shower of heaby volcanic matter, which has been followed by a violent eruption of lava. This inflammable matter, parting itself into two torrents and sunk below the ancient lava towards Forre-Greco. At ten o'clock in the athe second continued its progress towards Bosco Reale & Bosco Fre-

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from late French Papers, | BORDEAUX, Jan. 19.

We have received news from the army of Spain, which we hasten to

Greater each;
On the Stations the enemy sent a battalion to Osses, is order to general Harispe being minimal of it went to attack him, and drove him off without suffering mits carry away any thing out of

the valley.

On the 10th, the General having leasns that the enemy intended for eging on the mide of Muccaye and Louisoudes, are off from his head quarters at lessari with six companies of thosen troops, fell unawares open the foragers, and took 34 English prisoners, and about 40 horses and moles.

On the 14th, the General repaired to Sc Jean Pied de Port, where two conorts of the national guard ball collected, and on the morning of the twelfth attacked the enemy at St. Extende de Boigony, from whence he drove him off as far as the valley of Bastan. The general of the origade Dimitane, and the eclaircurs of Col. Lelanne, were in that ex-

On the other hand, Gen. Soult, commanding the light cavalry of the army, had on the 10th his head quarters at St. Martin Darbeson; his troops occupying Hellette, St. Esteven, Bourlos and Aylsere, Lieus, Gen. Clausel was in person at the chapel of Bastide de Clerence, keep ing with his corps the right of the Gambouri to its mouth in the Adour above Urt.

We may give positive assurances that our army is in fine order, fuil of courage and alacrity; and that far from being on the defensive, it assumes a monacing attitude, which will soon second the intention of the Emperor of purging our southern trontiers from the presence of the

MOUNT MARSEN, Jan. 15. By an imperial decree of the 8th inst. his Majesty has ordered the & vy en masse of the departments of the upper and the lower Pyrenees and of the Landes, and its organization under the command of the general of division Harispe.

PARIS Dec. 27. Palace of the Thuilleries, 26th Dec. 1813.

Napoleon Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Conlederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swedish Confederation, &c. &c. &c. We have decreed and do decree

as follows :

Art. I. There shall be sent Senators or Councellors of State into the military divisions, as Commissaries Extraordinary.—They shall be accompanied by masters of the request or auditors.

II. Our Commissaries extraordinary are charged with accelerating.
1st. The levies of the Conscrip-

2d. The clothing, equipment and armament of the troops. 3d. The complement of the victu-

aling of places.
4th. The return of the horses in requisition for the service of the

5th. The Levy and organization of the National Guards in conform-

Our said commissaries extraordi nary may extend the dispositions of said decrees to cities and places not comprised therein.

III. Those of our commissaties extraordinary who shall be sent in. countries threatened by the enemy, shall order fevies en maue and any other measure whatsoever, necessary for the defence of the territory. and which the duty of opposing the progresses of enemy may command. Special instrutions shall moreover

be given them in respect to the pe-culiar situation of the departmenta to which they shall be missioned. IV. Our commissaries extraordi-nary ate authorised to order all the measures of the high police which circumstances and the maintenance of the public or order may require.
V. They shall likewise be author-

VII. Our commissaries extraor-dinary shall correspond with our ministers in matters relative to each

separate ministry.

Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the ballow tin of the laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,

The Minister Secretary of State,
(Signed) The Duke of Bassano. By a decree bearing the same date with the preceding, the Commi-saries extraordinary and their at-

tendants are appointed.—And by subsequent dates we notice their having arrived at their different stations acting under their new com-Translated for the New York Epem

Proclamation of Field Marshal the Prince of Schwartzenburg, dated at Lorach, (near Basie) Dec. 21, 1813.

INHABITANTS OF SWITSEBLAND The high allied powers, by whose orders the armies under my command enter the Swiss territory, have deemed it necessary to make to you, as well as to Europe, a formal declaration of the motives and of the object of this proceeding.

This declaration will manifest to ou with what views they have taken that resolution, the propriety of the motives of their conduct, and

I am fully persuaded that our entrance into Switzerland will diffuse a sincere joyamong those who know how to appreciate the true interests of this country, and among all the friends of the ancient independence of Switzerland, of her ancient glory and prosperity, and of her ancient federal constitution, which was esteemed and respected by the whole world. I conceive myseif fully aqthorised to expect from this class, doubtless very numerous, of true patriots, that they will receive us as friends, and that they will assist us with all their means, because they themselves must be convinced how greatly the object of this war, which is the re-establishment of a just and wise political system in Europe, must influence the future fate of Switzerland, and her most important

national interests. I have no fear that any reluctance will be expressed except by those who are so degenerate or blinded as to prefer the maintenance of French domination to the welfare of their fellow-citizens ; nor do I anticipate discontent or indifference but from those, who with sentiments in other respects loyal, consider the entrance of a foreign army into their country as the greatest of evils,

It is to be hoped that the former will find few partizans at a moment when truly patriotic sentiments are prevalent, when no foreign power will any longer control public opider that momentary sacrifices are soon forgotten when the preservation of the greatest interests of a people, and the prospect of a happy issue are the price of them; and that none but weak and selfish men will be disposed to purchase the continuance of an uncertain tranquillity by the progressive degrada-tion and permanent debasement of

Every thing that can be effected by seriot order and severe discipline, by the payment for provisions and for the means of transport that are to be supplied, and by exertions of every kind to lessed the inconveni-ences inacparable from the presence of a numerous army, shall be dune

with the greatest care. We come among you as friends to your country, to your glory, to your rights; and we will act as such under all escumstances.- Assured of ised to form military commissions, and arraign before them or before on, we hop to be enabled to quityou apecial course all persons accused of accompanied by your effection and favoring the enemy, of conveying gratitude, when the great object at intelligence to him, or of attempts which we aim shall be accomplished.

the subscriber, entered a personal by RLFS, formerly the Grassway Rawlingsfellow, about 30 years or 11 jnches high, sutchen talking, he has an Stewart's quarter, athing when he went over jacket, made of given to him this fall, we under jacket much deal mended, cause kings, a white has single as lee has other change to suit his pure an old offender; in his former master he trips, and when sery done Etk Ridge & Behaken up some years in Frederick goo!; he offender to get to some can and pass as a productive of get to some can and pass as a productive of the suit has up to get to some can and pass as a productive of the suit has up to get to some takes up the said he wondered and pass as a productive of the said has a productive of the

A TALE OF HORROR.

The painful duty devolves on n of recording one of the most dis-tressing, barbarous and inhuman murders that stands recorded on the historic page of civilized socie-ty—a deed at which numanity shudders, and indignation knows no bounds. The following among othere, are the most interesting circoncerning this horrid transaction.

On Fuerday evening, the 18th in-stant, Mr. Joseph Green, a young merchant of this village, was missing from home; but little alarm however, was experienced in consequence of his absence, until the Thursday evening following, some of his friends supposing he might have probably left sown, on urgent business, in one of the stages ; but the northern and eastern stages hav-ing arrived, without furnishing any information of him, the alarm for is safety became general. On Friday morning, search was made thro out the village, and persons dis-Suspicions as to his fate had entered the breasts of many. A person by the name of James Anthony, a hatter by trade, was strongly sus-pected of being accessary to his secretion, if not murder, in consequence of marks of violence which appeared on his face, and the singufar manner in which he accounted for the same. His shop was searched on Friday morning, but without effect. Another search, however, was determined on in the afternoon. and on removing a pile of wood which was placed under the starrs that reached the upper loft, the mangled remains of the murdered Green were discovered ! Anthony was immediately arrested, and a jury of inquest summoned, who, after examination of the body and witnesses, returned a verdict of " wilful murder by the hand of James Anthony." The creminal was arraigned before Nathan Osgood, Esq. who ordered his commitment to prison, until the sitting of the supreme court in this town, on Monday next.

On Sunday, the funeral obsequies of the lamented Green, were performed with manifestations of the deepest regret at the unbappy fate of youthful martyrdom. The tear of sympathy was depicted in the countenance of an immense audience, and mournful solemnity pervaded a most interesting scene. tender partner, with whom he had been connected but about two years, en his untimely exit and the fond auticipations of parents and relatives, are suddenly blasted. Community feel sensibly the melancholy deprivation of a citizen, whose prospects were promising : and indignation at the perpetrator of his death, is apparent in the breast of every individual.

Mr. Green was a son of Deacon Ezekiel Green, of this town, of the age of 27 years. He had been in the mercantile line in this place for sometime past.

MARCH 2.

The Supreme Court commenced its adjourned session in this town on Monday last. The grand jury have found a bill against James Anthony for the murder of Joseph Green, and he will probably take nis trial tomarrow or Friday. We apprehend this will be one of the most interesting trials that ever took place in this state.

SPRINGFIELD, (MASS.) YES. 24. SPLENDID CELEBRATION.

In this town, on Tuesday last, near one thousand of the discipes of WASHING FON, celebrated the Anniversary Birth Day of that Illustrious Man.

The day was ushered in by the discharge of 13 cannon, and the ringing of the bell. At half past 11 o'clock the members of the Washington Benevolent Society of the County of Mampden, formed in procession, the Washington Stand-ard being borne by that inflexible and venerable patriot of the Revolucion. Gen. Wm. SREPHERD, and the 13 banners by military officers. in uniform-the whole moved to the meeting-house under a discharge of cunnon, and escorted by the arcillery company under Capt. Quartus Stebbins, accompanied by martial music, where the exercises commenced by an Ode-next a very appropriate prayer, by the Revi John Taylor—an animated and Impressive Ocation, by Samuel Lathrop, Esq.—Ode—Benediction. The dif-

bis Countrymen."

The procession again formed, and moved to their hall, and pertook of an entertainment provided for the

New-York, Feb. 23.

Vesterday, being the birth-day of the Great WASHINGTON, am the Anniversary of the "Washing ton Beffevolent Society," the Men Washington Hall, where the officer of the cusuing year were installed; after which they adjourned to a large room up stairs, and attended to the solemn services of prayer, fre. as before published. An appro-priate Oration was delivered by Henry W. Warner, Esq. and a col-lection was made for the henefit; of our suffering brethren on the Niagara frontier.

Between three and four o'clock, he Society sar down to an elegant and samptuous Dinner, prepared by Mr. Grocker, who, on all similar occasions, has received the highest acquaiums for his taste, and exer-

tions to please. Among the other tributes to the nemory of our beloved WASHING-TON, we cannot pass unnoticed the very elegant Transparency, exhibit. ed in front of the Hal, in which was represented the Hero whose nativity was commemorating. He was te presented in a medalifon affixed to tablet raised on a pedestal, surrounded with a wreath, accompanied by the emblems of Law, Justice and Religion, surmounted with an Ea gle. On each side of the pedescal were two agures, one of Columbia the other an Indian in a warrsor's costume. On the die of the pedestal. were inscribed " FIRST IN WAR FIRST IN PRACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN;" Co. lumbia and the Indian holding r b ben, on which was inscribed ... To SERVE YOUR COUNTRY OBSERVE HIS MAXIMS." On 2 massy rusticated columns which tormed the sides o the picture the tablets were filled with the records of his military and civil achievements.

March 8. Yesterday afternoon a splendid Dinher, in nonor to COM. RODG ERS, was giving at Tammany Hall which was attended by a large assemblage of our most respectable ci-

The privateer Mars, Ingersoil, f this port, on Monday was chased ashore on Rockaway Beach, and burnt by a 74 and frigate. The Mars had taken 9 prizes, and had on board about forty prisoners, who were retaken, with 30 of the crew. Two of the crew were drowned in swimming ashore; the remainder es-caped. Capt. Ingersoll preserved 16,000 dollars in specie, which he had taken out of his prizes,

IN ANTICIPATION OF THE To the Editors of the Mercantile Ad

BOSTON, March 5. "By the last Portland paper w are informed, that on the 19th ult 30 leagues S E. of Cape Ann, the U. S. sloop of war Frolic was seen with a British frigate in chase; but that being to windward, she gained fast upon the enemy. The Frolic sailed the day previous.

"Gentlemen who arrived here this morning from Platisburgh and Burlington, report no military news.

"No arrivals at Newport.
"The report here to-day, of an arrival at Plymouth from Gotten-

burg, is incorrect,
"P. S. 10 P. M. The eastern
stage has just come in. No arrivals or news at any part of the eastward. or news at any part of the eastward. A gentleman, who left Eastport about a fortnight since, says, that all the regular troops at St. Johns and St. Anurews had departed for Canada, amounting to about 500—No cruizers off Eastport. The Martin sloop of war was at St Johns. It was reported that the Curlew, Thus. tle and Bream, had been diamantled at St. Johns, and the crews marched to the Lakes.

"Yesterday arrived in Salem from Pittsfield, and were immediately embarked on board the cares, 260 British prisoners, 160 of them belonging to De Wattewill's German regiment, captured last fall on Lak. Ontario. The Germans are remarkably stout and hardy looking men. About 20 of them deserted on their way down?

y, though without sincerity, braw g in grogshops, and other public ance, about " free trade and sailor rights," lorgotten the means, they made use of, during the administration of Mr. Adams, to check the growth of a navy, and prevent commerce that protection which it absolutely demanded against the eggressions of French pirates and french booters. Their opposition to this maritime defence is not so long ago but it is yet fresh in the recollection of every one who fived and noted the passing events of that person. A war commented at that time, accompanied with the same disgrace and disasters which have attended the present, would have set the whole wiewam into a commotion, and probably been productive of calamities more serious and dreadful among particives than any this coun try has yet experienced-The cr of "ingratitude," and " a French alliance," resounded from the shores of the Atlantic to the banks of the Mississippi, and from the nurshern to the southern extremity of this nation. Presses were employed, and foreigners hired, by ambitious and restless demagogues, to represent the rupture with France as the bas est ingratitude of which this govern ment could be guilty. Washington. who had toiled through the revolution, and devoted the best years of his life to the interest of his country, lost all influence with them, and was calumniated and abused in common with all others who were friends to American liberty and ind pendence. Let these men, who thus clamoured against taxes, an army, and a navy, which were justly deemed necessary to protect unsulried the dignity of this government against the multiplied outrages of France, and reviled the saviour of his country as a "murderer", a "tory," and a " traiter," cast back one solltary thought on their conduct, and their cheeks must flush with shame at the galling recollection -The navy they so much reprobated, has been the school of those patriots and heroes who have supported the honour of the country, during the present unnecessary and truly disastrous war. Such has been the extravagance of Mr. Madison's administration, that the expenses of one year are stated greatly to exceed those of Washington and Adams during the twelve years they remained in office. Is this the system of economy the French faction desired so much to introduce, and which they represented as fraught with so great advantages to a republican government. We need not recur to the speeches of Madison and others, while members of congress on this subject, because their sentiments, or rather their professions, are too well known to require it. Let the people compare the present situation of their country with what it was in times past-calculate with as much certainty as circumstances will permit the losses she has oustained, and estimate the enormous load of public debt the war has accumulated upon her, and they will then be able to see what they have

> Extract of a letter from an old and respectable gentleman in the country.

gained by placing Madison in the

chair of state to conduct the impor-

tant concerns of this government.

"The democraty immediately in my neighbourhood, and so for some

otknow whereproduced by mg Mrc Hexter's letter to the cles cots of Massachusetts How the Boston democrats, who once access ed him of burning down the war-office, and heaped upon him every o dious epithet the language of the country afforded them, could have faller so violently in love with him and his principles, seems to them strange basing strange; for he has pronounced many of the measures of our administration, as they realle are, ruinous & oppressive Others he has said were unconstitutional, and seems, spen his own confession, to be greatly surprised that he is brought forward so a candidate for alle first office in the state, "by party to which he does not belong. Phrs appears to stagger them more than any thing else, because it is contrary to their usual course to bestow their suffrages on any man who is not, what they call, a "therough-going up-to the-but fellow."-As Mr. Dexter, who is acknowledged on all sides to be a man of brilliant talents, and greatlegal acquirements, has said of the restrictive system on commerce, " That it overleaps the bounds of constitutional power," their faith in the infallibility of its authors begins to waver, and in some cases to be shaken to its very base. The only object which the democrats in Boston could possibly have in view; by bringing forward Mr. Dexter as their candidate for governor, must, I think, from the little knowledge I have of the federalies of that state, be wholly defeated, for I have no idea that they will desert their old Browne, 3d. John Hayne, Marce lus Keene, John Edes, Marthew Filgh. and tried friend, Caleb Strong, who has conducted them thus far through man, Joseph Everne the trials they have been compelted to struggle with since the war, with the greatest integrity and wisdom Such a man may be justly consider. ed an ornament to society, for he is a friend to the rights of his fellowcitizens, and an enemy to any encroathments of our rulers on the sovereignty of the states. Thus I conceive, that Mr. Dexter acted wisely when he declined the honors offered him by the st party to which be does not belong ;" for he could not exp. ct, if he felt disposed, to break down the popularity of a man like governor Strong, who has such a hold upon the confidence and affections of his fellow-citizens-Then again, his having differed with the federalists upon the war gives them some hopes that he may become a convert to democracy, and be bro't over, as some others have been, by a fat office under the governmentbut in this, I flatter myself, they will be mistaken. What Mr. Dexter's secret views are I cannot say; out from his letter should not judge that he intended forsaking the party to which he has hitherto professed to belong, and whose principles he has, on almost all occasions, strenuously espoused and advocated. It is really laughable, however, to see the quandary this celebrated letter has thrown the firebrands of democracy into in this part of the country where I reside, and I spmetimes amuse myself with their apparent

> APPOINTMENTS By the Governor and Council. AIRT-MARY'S COUNTY.

Luke W. Barber, Dofter Batton Tabbs, William Mills, Jere Alvey, William Dunber, Dr. John Tarlton, Thomas Barber, Dr. John Tarlton, Thomas Barber, Peter Gough, E-thethert Cissell, John Chaptear, Charles J. Casroll, James A. Crane, Richard Clark, John Shoms, James Hebb, James Davis, Enoch J. Mil-lard, John F. Ford, William B. Scott, James Gooke, John M'Willis.

John field, Jesse Tornlinson, William Shaw, Andrew Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson, John Rice, Thou. Crosan, Thomas Parkerson, Nicholas Gower, William Hoye, Wicholas Durbin, John Heltedman, Issae Osburn, William Ashby, William Johnson, Henry White, ason, Buthaniel B. Maguader, Lenox Martin, John Butbridge, George P. Hinokle, John Scott, George Hoffman, Charles Pabradhag, James Tidbull, James Prather, jan. George Robinstt of Nathan, Patrick McGaree, Thomas B. Crawford, Adam Siglar, Thomas Dawson, Robert Abernahley, Thomas Wilson, Junior, William Armas Wilson, Junior, William Ridgely, John Simkins, Evan Gwynne, Therman Fraze.

Joseph Gresup, William Shaw, John Tomlinson, David Hoffman, sent James Tidbatt, James Prather, junr. John Folke.

Orphane Court, Lenox Martin, Thomas Thistle, ohn Scott.

KENT COUNTY. Edward Eubanks, Jesse Kaock, Edward Eubanks, Jesse Knock, Joseph Mann, Widiam Redding, Casparus M'Ginnez, John Harman, James Salisbury, Samuel Boyer, Jes. Hodges, jun. John Tilden, James Arthur, Richard Ringgold, Edward W. Comegys, Robert Hodges, Robert Cruikshank, Benjamin Hanson, Edward B. Tilden, James Grukshank, William Frisby, John Wroth, Samuel G. Kennard, Thomas Hyssen, Samuel Thomas, Q. N. Joseph son, Samuel Thomas, Q. N. Josep

Leng Court.

James Bowers, Edward Wright,
Edward Eubanks, Thomes Hypson, George A. Hanson, James Crusk-shank, Samuel Wethered.

Charles Tilden, Kichard Ringgold, Jeremiah Nichols.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Greenbury Howard, James Lack-land, William Culver, Richard West, Richard Beatle, William Darne, junior, Jesse Leach, Nathan Holland, Thomas Gettings, Abraham Jones, John Aldridge, John H. Rigge, Frederick Linthicum, Samuel Wast, Henry Howard of John, Lyde Bril-fith, Henry Harding, Charles Wal-lace, Benjamin Garther, Zadock Lanham, Ezekiah Linthicum, Wm. Dawson, Edward Owen, James Whiffim, Horatio Jones, Edward Hughes, Baker Waters, Kinsey Gestings, James Norwood, Abraham S. Hayes.

Richard Beall, William Darne, in-nior, Thomas Gettings, Richard West, Thomas Fietchall, Lyde Griffith, Jesse Wilcoxen.

Brice Seiby, Henry Harding, These, mas John Clagett,

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COURTY. William Marshall, Joseph Gors, Henry H. Young, Samuel Frankin, Richard Snowden, Bailey E. Clark, Francis Magruder, Gabriel P. Van-Horn, William K. Glagett, Humpherey Belt, Jun. John B. Watkins, Richard W. West, Benjamin Ogie, Fielder Dorset, Tilman Hilleary, Jun. John Manning, John S. Brooks, Col. Thomas Bowie, William Hebb, Notley Maddox, Robt, W. Bewie, Basil Duckett, Jahn Eversheld, Jana F. Beall, Richard Hill, Thomas Basil Duckett, Jahn Eversheld, Jestia F. Beatl, Richard Hill, Thomas Mundell, Capt. James Beek, Goo. H. Lantem, Daniel Rawlings, Edward H. Calvert, Thomas Smith, Walter Bowie, Elisha Skinnly, Benry Culver, John B. Bowie, Mullekin, Robert Baden, Alexis Sanebury, George Page, Henry A. Gaitia, Nathaniel Crawford, Edward Scott, John Smith Magrader, Wm. Dent Heall, Richard I. Lowdess Hanry Waring, Joseph N. Burels William Muthury, Jun, Basil Bowing, George Adama, Henry Milliam Surbay, Jun, Basil Bowing, George Adama, Henry Milliam Surbay, Jun, Basil Bowing, George Adama, Henry Milliam Surbay, June Baden, Junion, Will. Bayley, John Baden, Junion, Will. Bayley, John Baden, Junion,

wood, John Meredi

QUEEN-ANNE'S Benjamin Walter chester, Samuel The G. Brown, Nichol Peregrine Wilmer, Samuel Smith, Solor than Bayourd, Thom Y. Bourke, Gideou l Finley, Thomas Kent John Tilghman, Rich Samuel Betty, Samus Godwin, James Co Perkins, Thomas D Wallace, James Clor bert, Senah Bunick, ble, Charles Houns, Peter Foster, Zebe muel B. Keene, John James Rowe, Mafac iel G. Hopper, W. John Elbert, Dr. David Quimby, G. Nathaniel Casey, John Folson, John

Gideon Emory, San H. B. Emory, John than Baynard. William Clayton,

Benjamin Watter

Thomas Turpin CAROLINE William Potrer. Henry Coursey, Pe than Whitby, Samu thelor Shance, E. James Houston Ab A. Cooper, John Talbott Matthias Lucas, Solomon R Carter, Wm. Hask Vens, Jenepher S. Start, John Luca Hughlett, Nathani

Alemby Jung. E Peter T. Gausy. Seth Godwin, Solo Matthew Driver. John You g. S

ard Hoghiest, Wi

Richard Keene, Ja

Charles Jones. DORCHESTE Richard Patting Matthew Keene, Thomas Thompson have, Frederick Lynch, Levin M'Namara, Thom Brierwood, Rober Pattiagn, Richar Edward Griffith, Robert Hart, John Barnett, George Ford, Thomas Jo-leigh, Richard Ho vera, jun. Hooper der Maxwell, M Thomas Baruett. Tate, Thomas Pit fort, Michael Lu

William Thomas, Richard Har-wood, John Meredith.

binets of Na-cy, Thomas B. dar. Thomas rinabley, Tho-William Arms and William

nking, Evan

William Shaw,

avid Hoffman

ames Prather,

homas Thistle,

Jesse Kaock, ham Redding, John Harman,

mei Boyer, Jas. Tilden, James ggold, Edward Hodges, Ro-njamin Hanson,

by, John Wroth, Thomas Hya-

s, Q. N. Josep

Marthew Tilgh-

dward Wright,

Chomes Hynson,

, James Cruik-

Richard Ring-

ard, James Lack-er, Richard West,

illiam Darne, ju-

Nathan Holland,

Abraham Jones,

John H. Rigge, um, Samuel Wast, John, Lyde Grif-

nga Charles Wal-

Gatther, Zadock

Linthicum, Wm.

Owen, James Jones, Edward Watere, Kineey Jorwood, Abraham

William Darne, ju-Settings, Richard Fletchall, Lyde

enry Harding, Thee,

ROE'S COUNTY.

hall, Joseph Gross,
, Samuel Frankin,
n, Bailey E. Clark,
sr. Gabriel P. VanK. Giagett, HumphJohn B. Wathins,
este Benjamin Ogles
Tilman Hillery,
Lohn S. Brooks

ng, John S. Brooks, owie, William Hebb, Robb, W. Bewie, John Eversheld, Is

John Eversheld, Jocharn Hill, Thomas James Back, Geoaniel Rawlings, Educate Rawlings, Educate Rawlings, Educate Rawlings, Educate Rawlings, Educate Rawlings, Manager Baden, Alexis of Page, Henry Asset Crawford, Edward T. Lowndes, Loseph N. Burch, Jun, Henry McPheriodian, Jusper Jackscha Jones, Jusper Jackscha Luden, Juster, Juster,

ilcoxen.

hered.

hols.

Y COUNTY.

Court.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COURTY. Benjamin Watters, Israe Win-chester, Samuel Thompson, Charles G. Brown, Nicholas M. Hobbs, Peregrine Witner, James R. Pratt, Samuel Smith, Solomon Scott, Na-than Baynard, Thompse Torpin, Wmt. Y. Baurke, Charles Empire, Wmt. Y. Bourke, Gideou Emory, George Finley, Thomas Kent, Wm. Clayson, John Lilghman, Richard J. Harrmon, John Lilghman, Richard J. Harrison, Samuel Betta, Samuel Burgess, Geo. Godwin, James Cox, Discher John Perkins, Thomas Dodson, William Wallace, James Clow, William Gil-bert, Senate Bunick, Stansbury Gam-ble, Charles Houds, James Masney, Peter Foster, Zebenn Skinner, Se-muel B. Keepe, John D. Thompson, James Rowe, Majachi Meeda, Daniel C. Hopper, William Scinson, John Elbert, Dr. Parran Taylor, David Quimby, Charles Downes, Nathaniel Casey, Thomas Segar, John Folson, John Denny,

Benjamin Watters, James Massey. Gideon Emory, Samuel Betts, John H. B. Emery, John Tilghman, Nathan Baynard.

Orphana Court, William Clayton, Samuel Smith, Thomas Turpin

CAROLINE COUNTY. William Potrer, Alemby Jomp, Henry Coursey, Peter Willis, Na than Whitby, Samuel Culoreth, Ba-Inmes Houston Abel Gouty, Wm. or notary public, a court of justice, A. Gooper, John Young, Samuel a judge, or justice thereof, of the Taibott Matthus Alford, William state, place or county, where any Carter, Wm. Haskins, Robert Srevens, Jenepser S. Taylor, William Start, John Lucas, 3d. William Hughlett, Nathaniel Talbot, Richard Hoghiett, William M'Donald, Richard Keene, James Seth,

Alemby Jump. Elijah Satterfield, Peter T. Gausy, Henry Nicolls, Seth Godwin, Solomon Richardson, Matthew Driver.

John You g, Solomon Browne, Charles Jones

DORCHESTER COUNTY. Richard Pattison, John Williams. Matthew Keene, Mitchell Russum, Matthew Keene, Mitchell Russum,
Thomas Thompson, John S. M'Namara, Jacob Wright, jun. John Broham, Frederich Bennett, John Lynch, Levin Marshall, Henry M'Namara, Thomas Ennalls, Job Brierwood, Robert Travers, James Pattison, Richard Goldaborough, Edward Griffith, Matthias Travers, Robert Hart, John Jones, Thomas Barnett, George Lake, William J. Ford, Thomas Jones, Levin Rawlegh, Richard Hayward, John Travers, jun. Hooper's Island, Alexander Maxwell, Moses W. Nesbitt, Thomas Barnett, jun. Robert Walliam J. H. Betleston, John Chaplin, Lott Warseld, John Chaplin, Lott Warseld.

Levi Gourd.

When taken before a notary public, or under the seal of the court of justice, when taken before a court, or under the seal of the seal of the seal of the seal of the seal

John Williams, John Brobsen, Thomas Bonalls, senior, Thomas Pit, Mones W. Neahitt, Thomas J. H. Eccleston, John S. M. Namara.

Orphous Court
ph E. Musu, Henry Keene,
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Orphone Cours.
Benjamin Contes, Francis Digoss hn Campbell.

LAWS OF MARYLAND. December design, 1813.

A further additional supplementary act, to the act, entitled. An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and accuring the estates of purchasers.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That when the person or persons making any deed or conveyance for conveyance.

deed or conveyance for conveying my lands, tenements or hereditaments in this state or declaring or limiting, any use in or for any such lands, tenments or local ments, shall be at the time of execution of such deed, or conveyance, out of this state, so that the manner deeds of conveyances are direcled to be acknowledged within this state, then, and in every such case, the deed or conveyance may be acknowledged in the manner len-tofore prescribed by law, or ter of attorney, proved as hard after directed.

. And be it enacted. That the let ter of attorney, in virtue of which any such deed or conveyance shall be acknowledged, shall be proved by the oath or affirmation, as the case may be, of the subscribing witnesses to the same, or any of them, in the county court of the founty, where the land or estate intended to conveyed, or the use thereof limit or declared, doth he , or before two justices of the peace of such county; or before any one of the judges of some one of the judicial districts of this state ; or such letter of attorney may be proved as aforesaid,

before the governor or chief magia-

Lucas, Soloman Richardson, John such letter of attorney shall have been executed, and if the same shall be proved before a governor or chief magistrate, mayor, notary public, court of justice, or judge, or justice thereof, of the state, place or county, where the same shall have been executed, then the said outh or affirmation, as the case may be, shall be certified under the hand of the governor or chief magistrate, and the seal of the state, place or county, when taken before a governor or chief magistrate, or under the hand of the mayor and seal of the corporation, when taken before a mayor, or under the notarial seal, when taken before a notary public, or under the seal of the court of

ter of attorney in wirtue of which any such deed or conveyance shall be acknowledged, and the proof of its execution shall together with the deed or conveyance be recorded et-ther in the records of the Court of Appeals of the shore, or of the County County where the said land or estate intended to be conveyed, or the use thereof limited to declared, doth-lie, within the time prescribed by the sot, entitled a further additi-

A further additional supplement to the 26t, entailed. An act for resignating the bode of staying executions, and repeating the acts of assembly theselve mentioned, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no execution shall staye an any judgment superseded in the manner presurised by an act entitled, "A further supplement to the act encitled. An act for segulating the mode of staying executions, and referring the acts of assembly therein pentioned and for other purposes, passed acts. or other purposes, passed & May Ression, 1813; before the first day of September next.

And whereas, doubts may arise whether the justices of the peace of the respective counties within this state, be authorised to issue executions on judgments rendered by the justices aforesaid, and superseded under the act, entitled, " A further supply ment to the act, entitled An act for regulating the mode of staying executions and r pealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned

and for other purposes," passed at May session, 1813; therefore, Be it enacted, That the justice a oresaid, respectively, be and they re hereby authorised and empower ed to issue executions in the cases before mentioned after the first day of September next, on the applica-tion of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the said plaintiff or plaintiffs hav-ing first obtained a certified copy of the judgments so rendered and superseded with the amount of costs, from the office of the clerk of the

county to which such judgment and supersedess were returned. And be it enacted, that the test of the several counties in this trace. shall receive as a compensation for the certificate aforesaid, such a sum of money as for services of a similar nature he is by law now entitled to receive.

And be it enacted. That in all the above cases, it shall be lawful for the clerks of the several counties to this state to issue executions in the same manner that is now usual and customary, if the plaintiff or plane

tiffs require the same.

And be it enacted. That no distress for rent shall be made during the continuance of this ad ; Provided the tenant or tenants shall comply with the provisions of the act of 1813, to which this is a further additional supplement.

COST OF THE WAR. The following calculation is extracted from a very eloquent speech delivered by the hon. Mr. Horsey of Delawate, in the Senate of the United States, on a bill to "increase the bounty to be allowed to persons who shall enlist in the atmy of the U. States, and to promote the re-

" Have gentlemen calculated the amount of this bounty? It is without an example in the history of the world; and, if the war is to conti-nue any length of time, such as would silk this or any other government. What is it? Suppose 50,000 men be wanted to complete the military establishment, (and it is believed this or near this number is wanted) the then estimate would be-50,000 men, at 100 dolls boun-

tyeach 5,000,000 de. do. at 320 acres at 2 dolls, per acre 3: do. do. 3 months pay when 32,000,000 discharged do. do. 8 dolls. for each to 1,200,000 the recruiting officer - 400,000

Making an aggregate of & to be con A sum nearly e ual to the public debt, foreign and domestic, at the close of the revolutionary war, and sufficient to subsist, annually, a Bri-[ Mexandria Gaz. ]

From a Georgio Democratic paper, "We should have greater confidence in the success of our future military plans, if an adequate force

LOUISIANA. New Orceans, Jan. 25. PIRACY AND MURDER

A party of men under the directinote an object from the custom-house, were disputched early last week to intercept the smogglers who so constantly ply between Grand late and this city. On Thorsday a-vening near run set, the party were about three largues below the Tem-ple on Little Lake Barataria, when ey discerned several bears coming up, and hailed them; no answer was given, but the pirates (for they proved so be such.) rowed towards proved to be such.) rowed towards
the custom-bouse boat, and when
within a short distance opened a
heavy fire, which killed Mr. John B.
Stons and wounded Mr. Motses and
coming up immediately boarded the
custom-house boat, threatening to
take the lives of all on board; and
probably would, if it had not been
for Lafitte, or some other officer who
appeared to hold a high command.—
After a few minutes consultation.
the custom-house crew were order. the custom house crew were ordered to leave their boat, and swim to the shore, which they did. Morse the poor unfortunate wounded man. whose leg was broken, had nearly perished. When in the water, swimming rowards the shore, the bandit-ti-smused themselves by firing at them; many of the balls struck the water close by the poor fugitivesy-Such are the facts .- Comments are pacless !!!

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Woundeday the 2d mat, in the 13th year of his age, John H. Charman, eldest son of Major Henry H. Chapman, of Charles Gounty.

This youth gave an early premise of future excellence and usefulness. At that interesting period of life when the manly virtues begin to un told; when his fond parents were anxiously directing the tender shoot to honour and comfort their declining days, he was thus prematurely snatched from them. White they how with resignation to the dispensations of their God, they are a prey to the most profound sorrow, which can afflict the human heart.

l'rustee's Sale.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased, passed at December session

The subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 28th of A-pril next, at 11 o'clock, in the town of Lower Mariborough, one Lot in said Town, containing three acres of land. The improvements consist of a commo-dious frame dwelling house, with a large, dry cellar, calculated to accommodate a family of servants, and for culinary purposes; a small framed house, used as a medical shop, and several out house es; The whole property under good enclosure. Also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, conplace, a tract or parcel of land, containing 95 acres, more or less, within four miles of the above lot, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Levin W. Ballard; the greater part of this and is in a state of cultivation, the soil susceptible of being highly improved by the use of clover and plaister, and particularly well adapted to produce good crops of wheat; has more than a sufficiency of wheat; has more than a sufficiency of wood to support the place, and is contiguous to water carriage and a good market. A further description is tho't unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms are—the purchaser must give bond, with two securities, to be approved of by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, in six months from the day of sale.

Richard Grahams, Trustee.

Richard Grahame, Trustee. March 17, 1614. 6w.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained from the Orphaus Count of Aune-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Maccubbin, late of said county, deceased, hereby request all persons having claims against said deceased to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to this same to make immediate payment.

Haratic Ridout,

James Mackubin.

ty acros, adjoining the last a of Richest Caten and Leonard Foreman, and hings and binding on Magothy Rive Piere is considerable pine, with a smaproportion of cheshut, cak, and hick ry wood, on the same. The lerms sale are—that the purchaser shall gis bond, with good security, for the parment of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the substriber is anthorized to assente a deed for the same.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee, March 17, 1815. March 17, 1815.

NOTICE

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel. county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Brice Howard late of A. Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having chams against said deceased to bring them in legal, proved, and those indebted to make imprediates a trace. AISPAH HOWARD, Adm's.

Notice is hereby given,

That I intend to petition to the next Anne-Arandel County Court for a Commission to divide a tract of land called Licust Thicket, and lying in the county aforesaid, of which all persons interested will please to take notice. Henry Joice. March 17, 1814

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the sub-scriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Ma-ryland, letters of administration, with the wilf annexed, on the personal estate of Dr. Urron Scott, late of Anne Asaving claims against said estate are requested to bring them in approved ac-cording to law, and passed the orphans court, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

Elisabeth Scott, Adm's. w. A. March 17.

Thomas H. Edelen.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the house formerly occupied by Cap-tain James Thomas, and latterly by Mrs. Tuck, where no exertions shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. He has provided himself with good liquors, &c. and hopes from his attention Private parties can be accomino on the shortest notice with Oysters, Terrapins, &c, m their season.

March 10, 1814.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Feb. 23, 1814.
ORDERED, That the resolution respecting the debtors to the State, be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Deuler, Federal Gazette, Hagar's-Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper, Cumberland

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this state, where judg-ments have been alrained, and the de-fendants are subject to execution, up-on application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt being fully satisfied that the said debt for which an indulgence is prayed is well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying six per cent in-terest, and all costs due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtors, until the first of January eigh-teen hundred and fifteen; and the said debtors to the state against whom judgements are obtained for principal and fifteen per cent interest, are hereby re-leased from nine per cent of said in-terest upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent interest, and costs, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fiftern; Provided. That any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as a-forestid shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued

full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay.

The above is truly copied from the original resolution assented to by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, 1813.

UPTON S. REID. CIR. of the House of Delegator.

House of Delegates.

Debtors to be notified that the terms of said resolution must be complled with before the first day of July next.

Dy order, Ninian Pinkney, Cikt

with firmest links doth bin tre of the Pace or Mind!

Beanty, at some future day, Blast surely swindle and decay; And all its energy and fire Ignobly permit and expire; Low levell'd with the numble slave, Alike must moulder in the grave! But inborn excellence, secure Shall brave the storm, and still endor Time's self subduing arm dafy, And live when nature's self shall die: Small stand unhart smidst the blast, And longer than the world shall hat.

From the American Daily Advertise

Mr. Poulson, The affecting story related in your paper of this day, under the title of The Price of Victory," which, though perhaps fictitious, is such as cannot fail to impress the mind of sensibility with the most painful sen-sations, as to the metancholy result of the operations of War. An instance of the deplorable effects which this destroyer of the human species, came within my observation I fee days gince, and I cannot refran

from giving it publicity-On Saturday last, I went with a friend to view the frame of the Seventy-four, which is now constructing at the Navy Yard, in Southwark. After surveying this stupendous effort of human ingenuity, this wonderful combination of power and of art, this magnifident exertion of mechanical skill, I was almost los in a contemplation of the sublime and exalted taculties with which man has been endowed by his MAKER. To behold the trees of the forest which

but a few days since expanded their Inxuriant toliage to the breeze, stript of their branches and shaped by the labor of the artificer to ride upon the Ocean and dely the fury of the elements-exhibits such a lofty display of the energy of the creature, as cannot fail to evince the Omnipotent Power of the CREATOR -And, thought I, is this mighty strugture intended as an engine to descrot the human race; or is it one of the instruments in the hands of Providence, by which our nation may be protected from the aggressions and assaults of her foes?-At that instant I saw a boy approach me-ne was about eighteen years of agoand supported by two crutches, for one of his legs had been amoutated considerably above the knee. I ad-

dressed him "My lad where did you lose your I g?" He replied, that he had lost it on board of one of the gun boats in the Delaware Bay, durthe enemy, as the time Capt. Sheets The foremost of the party presentwas taken-he had received tourmusket balls in his thigh, and as a proof of his assertion took from his pocket a number of pieces of bone, which he placed together to shew where one of the balls had struck— His leg was not yet well, as parts of the bone occasionally came out. We asked him what he had to live upon? -He replied, that he received a Thirty six dellars a year-that he sometimes was employed picking

oakum-and that the Secretary of the Navy had promised him a Cork Log. I turned to my friend-" If this fellow had been an Admiral, he would not have been left to snuffle through the world with less than ten cents a day, and instead of being negl cted and unknown, the residue of his days would have been rendered happy and comfortable."-I pulled from my pocket a piece of money and offered h m .- His pride

was off ad a, and he turned away.

Here is a trifle my lad to drink
my health in," rejoined 1, when I feared I had touched his sensibility. He took the money, and thanked me for it—by name. Hearing my name used by one to whom I supposed my set a per ect stranger, I asked him how and where he had known me. -more affecting than the formet.-

- I was apprentice to -, tabi-bet makers, who lived opposite to your house. When my imployers broke, I was tuckell loose upon the

world. My parents were to England, where I came from—and I had not a friend to whom I could apply for advice or assistance. In this situation I shipped on board the crushed his skull, & tore his face, so that no feature was discernible, and the skin lisefally hung in the wind. this actuation I shipped on buard the gun-boars, as my only means of subsistence. Reader, the rest is known to you. Look on this picture, which the heast by the throat, when shipseless the same of the heast by the throat, when shipseless the same of the heast by the throat, when shipseless the same of the heast by the throat, when shipseless the same of the heast by the throat the heat throat the heat by the throat throat the heat by the throat throat throat the heat by the throat throat

ARISTIDES

Philadelphia, March Sd, 1814.

LION HUNT, NEAR KIARA, BOMBAY.

(From the Bombay Poper I "The sporting gentlemen of this station were, on the 22d December, been discovered in a small jungle, two miles from Becreije. Innuediate preparations were made to assemble a large party, and to proceed counts were received that the size and ferocity of the animals had struck a panic into the adjacent wil. lage; that six of the natives, who had unwarily approached their haunts had been torn, and mangied, and left to expire n the greatest agonies; and that it was no longer safe for the inhabitants to proceed to the usual occupations of husbandry, or to turn out their cattle to pasture, as several of them had been hunted down and killed. These accounts only stimulated the British Nimrods; and a party of 16 gentlemen having ssembled, on the 24th, proceeded to the scene of action, accompanied by a body of armed peons from the Andaulet and Revenue departments. The guides took them to the precise spot where three of the Royal lamily were reposing in state. The party advanced with due caution to within a few paces of the jungle, without disturbing the residents .--At that instant, three dogs, which had joined the hunt, unconscious of danger, approached the very thres hold of the presence, and were received with such a sepulchral groan, as for a moment made the bravest hold his breath. One of the dogs was killed-the other two fled, and were seen no more. Presently a lioness was indistinctly observed at the mouth of the den; a few arrows were discharged, with a view to irritate her, and induce her to an attack on her assailants-but this did not succeed, as she broke cover in an opposite direction, with two cubs about two thirds grown.

The party pursued the fugitives on foot as fast as the nature of the ground newly ploughed would admit ; when suddenly one of the men who had been stationed in the trees, called out to the gentlemen tobe on their guard. This arrested their progress .-They turned on one side, to some heights, when they descried an enormous lion, which was approaching them through an open field, at an easy canter, and lashing his tail in a ed their pieces and fired, just as the animal had cleared, at one bound, a chasm, which was between them, of 12 feet broad. He was apparently wounded in the shoulder; out nevertheless, sprung on Mr. M. whose arm he lacerated dreadfully; and feeling at the same time a peon's lance, he relinquished his first hold, seized the poor man by the throat, and strangled him before the party dared fire, lest they should kill his victim. He was now at bay, but sheltered in such a manner as rendered it difficult to bring him down when suddenly the man on the look out gave another alarm, and the party almost immediately perceived a lioness, which had broken cover, approaching their rear. The same instant their ears were assailed by the shricks and yells of men, women and children, occasioned by the anof the cooliess that were carrying tiffin to the village. A woman and child were almost immediately sa crificed to her fury. The woman was literally torn to pieces. This proved not the last calamity of this hunt. The gentlemen with the peons, left their former enemy to attack the lioness, who threatened the village. The party from the rapid manner in which the beast will followed, were not able to keep very compact; and most unfortu-nately, four of the collector's peons advanced upon the place where the lioness had laid down. She imme-diately sprung upon the neacest, and brought him to the \ground; and

The subscriber will sell a small trace or parcel of land, adjoining that formerly the property of Mr. Lancator Green, and now offered for sale by Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about two hundred and fifty sores. This land is level, and well calculated for farming is level, and well calculated for farming or planting, a part of it well timbered, with the advantage of a fine measure, and apple archard. This piece of land added to that effered for sale by Mr. Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 400 acres, and is well worth the attention of any person disposed to purchase. If the above land be not said at private sale by the lat of April, if will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH HOWARD.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphana court of Anna Arunde county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, all persons having claims a-gainst said deceased are hereby request ed to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more espeage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N. Feb. 24.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Ridgely & Pindell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to the firm to make immediate payment to Absa-lom Ridgely, who is fully authorised to settle the business of said firm.

Absulom Ridgely, Richard Pindell m polis, Feb. 22.

Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS, February 16, 1814.

The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into conside ration a late law of the General Assem bly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bankcharters. By order, Jonathan Pinkney, Cash'r.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White a Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

### Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a con

stant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven tion and cure of Billions Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for peryous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persina Lotion for tetters and Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &cc.

Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Planster. Lee's Anodyne Elizir, for the cure of head-aches. Loo's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Midmars Les & Co.

As the places of sale, thay be have a pamphlets containing cases of the containing cases o

A LIST OF THE American NAVY,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY. For Sale at George Straw's Store -Pres 12 1-2 Cours.

property will be shewn to any personal inclined to purchase, by application Mr. Benjamin Gaither living adjoining Should the above day be nothin, it will be aboved to sale the next fair day.

WILLIAM BAPPING PON.

Becoming 10.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that on this 28th day of January, 1816. James Duckett bro't before me, the subscriber, as an estray, trespassing on the enclosures of Mrs. Hannah West, a dark bay or chesnut sorrel mare, upwards of 15 hands high, t or 5 years old, has been lately docked, and worked in geer, has, a wound in her left flank, and a sore, on the of knee, (as if that knee had been much rubbed.) She has a large star in he forehead, has been lately shod, and he shoes have shell toos. Given under my hand the day and year shove written

The owner of the above de mere is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

James Duckstt,

Overseer at the Woodyard.

1813

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arunde county will meet at the City of Anna-polis, on Monday the 21st of March next, for the purpose of laying the levy for said county for the year 1813.

WM. S. GREEN, Elk. NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE. January 31st. 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are re-quired to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars; on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the first of April next.

By order,

JAMES STERETT, Cashier.

Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscri ber, in the recess of Calvert county judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supple-ments thereto; a schedule of his proper-ty, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and hav-ing satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years imme the state of Maryland two years imme-diately preceding his application; hav-ing also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom L do hereby order and adjudge, that the per-son of Richard Kent be discharged from son of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813. RICHARD H. HARWOOD. Frue copy, taken from the original, Test. Wa. S. Monsett, Clk

CALVERT COUNTY, to. October Terro, 1813.
Ordered by the court, that the time of ublication be extended to the second Abiliay of May, 1814. Test Wu S. Monsent, Cik.

anuary 15

50 Dollars Reward Ban away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negre slave who calls himself BLLL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awk wased and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was reused by and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Henjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The abov reward will be given to any person who shall secure turn in any gool in the United States, if taken out of Washington

O H.W. STULL.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Baltic

A NEWSPAPER Baltimore Correspondent

Werchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics DAILY ADVERTISES.

THE proposed paper will be published daily (at moon) in order to circulate the carbest intelligence which may be received by the malls.

It is proper that the intended effects should declare his intentions in

to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT." He pledges himself that it shall be b abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial prin ciples that it shall comprise the following articles, vin : all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of she diferent states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelli-gence, he will insert useful nations of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly, will be inserted upon the most con-

entent day The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him wich their support.

TERMS. "The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, pay able half yearly in advance—the pa-per for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless

otherwise contracted for by the year-& Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter. Jamuary 12, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the authoriner, on Tuopday the 4th just a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawhing He is a stout ablefellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, faiters very much, when talking, he has wife at Mr. William Bloward's quarte, Fingall. His cloudthing when he wast of was a round over jucket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandaway under jucket man worn, white fulled country that trovsers a good deal mended, care shows & yarn stockings, a white he will a broad bein; as he has other clouding he may change to sair his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former intelect he aften took these trips, and when we had got acquainted an Elk Ridge & Battimore; he was taken up some just ago and confinedin Frederick gast, he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and mas as a from man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me or confined him in they gaod so that I get him some hall receive the above reversed. All persons are forbid Barbourng, the said fellow at their posit.

SAMUE DAA CCUBRIS.

Anne Arunder county,

January 8, 1815, 5

January 8, 1814.

ty of all humanies; purpose and device A nation in the umph, in the exults rity, sets apart the

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RMS.

ERTISER.

S. KEY.

ORATION.
The return of this day, in times like these, presents us with a new and affecting proof of the uncertainty of all humbre expectations, at the vanity stamped upon every work to purpose and device of man.

A nation is the pride of its triumph, in the exultation of prosperity, sets apart the birth day of its deliverer as adday of nutional fastivity, and decrees that its annual return shalf be welcomed by acclamations of joy, and he she signal of universal gladness. But also a few short years pass away, and the pride of twumph and the exultation of prosperity are gone. The feelings that once prompted the song of deliverance and the voice of thanks-giving are dead.

giving are dead.

In the gloom of present distress, in the still more awful acticipation of approaching calamity, the usual exhibition of national relating would be impossible. A period arrives in which patient courage, plous submission, and humble enquiry into the means of preservation are

the virtues demanded of us.

That all the vicinitudes of human affairs are ordered and controlled by the Almighty Governor of the world—who means, in all his dispensations thereby to man—is a truth we holder acknowledge; but how we boldly acknowledge; but how faintly do we feel it? how little do we manifest by our conduct its influence upon our hearts !

Hence, when affliction is sent among a people, we are all too ready to charge it exclusively upon
those to whose fault or folly we
chase to impute it, and each man
This part of my duty is for the offence of others. And I call the feelings that are now hence those mutual revilings and reproaches which show a spirit un-softened by adversity, which present neither remedy nor alleviation, but and the common punishment.
If then, in the dark and evil times

If then, in the dark and evil times that have come upon us, this day must lose its brightness—if the sad and dispirited heart seeks in varie to be revived by the recollections it excises, it will become us to observe it with a solemnity, suited to the circumstances in which it finds us. If it may no longer give unmixed delight it may teach us wisdom, may prompt us to timely consideration, and prepare us for the trials we may be called on to endure.

I shall not endeavour to distress

lic mind.

Were I to speak of these things, I should speak of them as they are, and it would be a task, I hope, as repugnant to the feelings of those, by whose request I have the honour to address you, as to my own, to exert in your minds those portentous forebodings, which at times fill and agitate my own basom, which I feel to be adverse to my own prace, to be adverse to my own prace, the discharge of my own daties, which I therefore arrive to re-

This day is here celebrated by a stery formed for no low and ordistry purpose, accesing no political diagnosis or emolument, sacking thing for teach, but aiming with a beautial and devoted patriorism, premote the good of all our arry by actual works of beautises. A society, which it these ic nor its matrices and its views, which it these ic nor its matrices and its views, which it has a secured.

lescended to call me here. To give due honour to the illus-trious object of our regard—to call up his image before you—to awaken your recollections of his worth, of his seal and devotion to your service—to select, from the innumerable proofs of his affection, some signal and aseful token of his love—and to make the memory of what he was, even now that he is no more, a coneven now that he is no more, i con-tinual defence and blessing to us-these are subjects well-suited to the proper commemoration of this day —to these considerations I would lead you,

To do henour to the name of Washington-to awaken the glow-ing recollections of his countrymen to warm, with those recollections. the hearts of those who were not only his countrymen, but his neighbours and associates le this the task I have undertaken ! and can hope to fulfil these expectations? Where is the human eloquence that shall be found equal to such a subject? Shall it be displayed in exhi-biting to your view the bright course of a long and henourable life, the assemblage of all the varieties of virtue which have constituted him your hero, your patriot, the deliver-er and the father of his country ! Is his worsh to be thus sought after, and his services to be that enu merated? No my friends! the ex-cellence of your Washington is of no common character. It is that excellence that makes panegyric poor

-that defies description -that over-

glowing in your bosoms, to witness that it is done, and "bid them speak softened by adversity, which present for me." They have paid a ready neither remedy nor alleviation, but tribute of affection and of reverence that I should be ashamed to attempt to express. The name of Washing to has been sounded in your cars at that sound where is the heart that is not kindled into rapture—where is not kindled into rapture—where is the eye whose glance does not confessit? Can words, poor words, do any justice to these feelings? Can I give language to that which the coldest bosom must feel to be too big for utterance? The memory of man can receive no higher homage, a mortal name carnot be more ennobled, than when at the mere utterance of that name. I shall not endeavour to distress you by a display of the fall of our national prosperity, the causes which produced or the consequences to be expected from it; nor shall I enter it to a discussion of the many questions that occupy and disturb the public mind.

terance of that name, as if a magic spell had been pronounced, the tide of transport rushes from every heart and throbs through every vein of all who hear it. Let the advocate of false greatness, the assertor of a doubtful fame, the encominant of shearst to the embellishments of rhetorick to terance of that name, as if a magic the embellishments of rhetorick to blazon forth a worth which is neither seen nor felt, and to warm with some artificial heat the unaffected minds of his hearers; but let him who speaks to you of your departed chief remember that he cannot be exalted in your affections—let him name the name of Washington, and

name the name of Washington, and catching the contagious impulse it has excited, join you in the reverential homage of the heart.

In the midst of these contemplations, I trust, we shall all remember the high and solemnthaty they so obviously suggest to us. That in a time of great national calamity, a deliverer was appointed to us, that he was gifted with every quality required by every emergency, guarded quired by every emergency, guarded for our sakes in the midst of danfor our sakes in the midst of dan-ger, and preserved to establish us in peace, sacuttry—That we have even yet left to us the benefit of his ex-ample, the deathless glory of his name and the inostignable excellen-cy of his principles—these are bles-sings which a kind Providence has beesewed upon us, and for which gratifude and praise cannot be with-beld without ampiety.

and never was richer inhoritance bequesthed the expiring patriot to his country than we have received from ours. Lesting as his name will be, the blassings achieved for us by his life, if we are not waiting to ourselves—in that name alone he has left us a defence and a perpetual excitement to the highest efforts of patriotism. If the native of England may justly houst that—
"Chatham's language was his mother tongue,"

tongue,"
And Woolf's great name compatriot

What should be his exultation who remembers that, in the wame of American, he bears a title ennobled by the deeds of Washington?ed his country's pre-eminence over the proudest and greatest nation upon earth-in that conflict, when-"All the budding honour on her crest"
"Were cropt to make a garland for our
own."

Nor has he left us only his name; I trust, he never felt the chilling thought that that name would be forgotten or disregarded; but he well knew that even those who might feel the sincerest veneration for it, would be frail and fallible, subject to the assaults of passion, the arts of prejudice, and all the various sources of error which might make their efforts, however well intended, worse than useless. He has provided for this, and I have thosen a subject for our reflections this day from that instance of his anxiety for our welfare, which I consider the consummation of his character.

allude to that jast and most interesting act of his official life, when on his retirement from the government to the humbler duties of a private station, he made his parting address to his lamenting countrymen. That concern for your interest, which had animated all his la-bors, was still working at his heart, and would not soffer him to take his final leave of the nation he had saved, without adding to his prayers for his country, those maxima of political wisdom which I trust will never be forgotten, & which at this time it particularly becomes us to call to mind. In selecting any of the last words of our beloved chief, I need not fear that I have chosen an unwelcome topic. In our recollections of a departed friend the mind naturally turns to the last acts of kind-ness, for the dying declaration of attachment-advice offered under such citcumstances is received with peculiar regard, and though often neglected in the wantonness of prosperity, it recurs in the day of trou-ble with more than its original influence.

In this address we have every thing to excite our veneration and affection. It exinces, a disinterested devotion to our good, which no folly can be preposterous enough to deny, no wickedness base enough to question ; and it will ever be our own miserable neglect if the wisdom and patriotism of the counsels it contains, do not continue to be at all times, and under all dangers our guide, our refuge and preservation. He has here laid down for us a course, which in every situation in which we may be placed, will lead us asfely and honorably, through all the dif-houlties that may oppose us. No e-vil can befal us against which he has all the evils we either endure or anticipate, and afficient will have ticipate, and afficient will have to come upon us, where his monitory worde has not supplied us with a cantion. The remotest of our decendants, to whom the political blessings we have reserved may be allowed to be transmitted, we find these parents and happiness of the pation, and the observance of these hallowed presents of the earth, once observance of these hallowed presents and prosperous about own, and the observance of these hallowed presents and prosperous about own, and the observance of these hallowed presents and prosperous about own, and the observance of these hallowed presents and prosperous about own, and the observance of these hallowed presents and prosperous about own, and the observance of these hallowed presents and prosperous about own, and the observance of these hallowed presents and prosperous about own, and the observance of these hallowed presents and prosperous about own, and the observance of these hallowed presents and prosperous about own, and the prosperous about own and the manufacture of the manufactur

the feelings which prompted him to endeavor to perpetuate our bluss-ings are thus affectingly displayed in his own words in the conclusion of this address: "In offering to you my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate triend, I der ot hope that they will make the trong and lasting impression I could such; that they will control the nsual current of the passions, or pre-vent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recar to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been directed." by which they have been directed."

To do justice to this inestimable warning, to point out to your view the various excellencies that distinguished it, is a task far too great for the present occasion. I intend therefore only to offer to your consideration its most essential and solemn injunction : one, of which no individual of any nation should ever be unmindful, which, without exty of every citizen, the indispensable obligation upon the conscience of a patriot. It is that admonition of your Washington which recommends to your regard the religion to

of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happi-ness these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity."

I cannot avoid remarking that there is scarcely a memorable inci-dent or official act of his life in which the strong and just impressions of his mind upon this subject were not manifested. In all our national deliverances, we see him ascribing all the glory to their true and Almighty Cause, and calling upon his coun-trymen to acknowledge and praise the power that defended them.

1 hope I shall be pardoned for pre-

suming to address you on such a sub-ject. I have felt how little I was qualified for such an office, and I have undertaken it, relying for all claim to your attention, upon the influence of that name in which we are assembled; and believing that nothing could be presented to you more worthy of your thoughts, or more applicable to our present atto-ation. When a people are suffering under divine correction, when the arm of the almighty is raised in wrath against them, surely it is not wrath against them, surely it is not unreasonable to expect that they will " call their ways to remembrance, and endeavor to ascertain the ini-quity that has provoked chastise-ment. It we do this faithfully, it will lead us to the only remedy for all the evils we either endure or anticipate, and affiction will have "done its errand." But if we are hardened against such suggestions.

We need not look to the history of

ther principles tell is; whether the divinity, the work of men's corrupt imagination, which they have seeing and which they worship, can apply the paterot with that armore of proof which religion furnishes; and if desirated by the error they have leved, they tell us that it can, let us look among the fives of those who live only for this world, and in obedience to its rules; for instances to prove it. If we are dazzled by a few shiring exceptions, how are they our numbered, by thousands of the fairest promise, whose lamentable fall shows us the weakness of the power shows us the weakness of the power that upholds their virtue !

A man may wear our his life in the toils of the cabinet, or hazard of power, the dress of ambition, the glory of a name—if these are his motives who can doubt but that it is his own power, his own ambition, his ow glory, that he seeks—that it is h, iself, and neither his country nor his God, that he loves and serves.

A man may offer himself to death -may fall exulting in the trappings and decorations with which honor adorns its wellen; but if unimpelled, by that love to God and man, which is the only incense that can sanctify such an offering, it is a sacrifice un-acceptable to Heaven, it is a sacrifice to self.

Look at the efficacy of these principies in the day of trial, Let temptation come upon him; let his evil passions solicit indulgence; let the pomp and glory of the world. spread their allurements before him; which he bore his honorable testi- let a secret path of crooked policy mony. Hear then the words which seem to lead to the eminence for let a secret path of crooked policy he addressed to you upon this all which his heart pants; and what important subject.

"Of all the dispositions and hafeeble are the barriers which the wisdom of this world can present to the madness of ambition !

He who submits to be guided by the divine light of revelation has learned the nature and condition of man, the engagements, to which he is called, and the dangers that oppose him. He has heard of his high original, of his wretched fall, of his glorious redemption, of the awful and everlasting destiny which awaits him.— Grateful for his deliverance, thank-ful for all the blessings of 1 fe, and exulting in the hopes of eternity, he has acknowledged the Almighty as his Lord, and devoted himself to his service. Anxious to manifest the warmth of his gratitude by the fide-lity of his obedience, he has hum-bly enquired into his will. Finding himself associated with numberfess fellow creatures, "framed with like miracle, the work of God," he has been solicitous to learn his relation to them. He is told they are his brethren, that he is to love them, and that it is to be his business to fill up the a lort measure of his life by doing good to them. Engaging in this work, he has perceived himself peculiarly connected with some who are brought nearer to him, and therefore more within the reach of his beneficence. He has observed that he is a member of a particular social community, governed by the same laws, exercising the same privileges, & bound to the same outies. munity, are more obvious and dis-tinct. His own country, to which he is immediately responsible, by whose institutions he has been clee-ranced and protected, has therefore a peculiar claim upon him. That he may acknowledge this claim, that

rs Reward. the authoriber, on

in the authoriner, on inst a negro man by RLES, formerly the Gnessway Hawhings of It inches high, early when talking, he has a missing when he was over jacket, made of given to him this fall, was nucleif jacket much billed country bloth I deal mended, roars kings, a white he will a so old offender; in the ap old offender; in

yet his reason tells him the good he would do to all men must be inclined to those who are within his reach. Here they have a prescrited with an object we are all his exertions. Here he is that substantial foun-dation on which his patriction is e-rected, to promote the best inte-rests of those with whom he is thus connected is the direct engagement to which his religion binds him, the ruling impulse which it excites.

He lives not for himself-his awa case or advantage is beneath his concern, when the sacrifice of either cus advance the common cause. What can be wanting to render the discharge of an engagement, tims solemnly considered and undertaken, offectual for his country which his religion does not afford him? Are trials and temptations to be encoun-tered? Shall not he be enabled to overcome, who knows that, whatever is appointed him, a power will be given proportioned to his need? Who knows what is his infirmity, and where is his belp? Who, in the failings of his own strength can call up n Omnipotence or aid?

Are toils and perds and sufferings and death the sacrifices which his country's good demands? He will not shrink from these in whose estimation they are trifles-Who knows that " the sufferings of these present times are not worthy to be compared with the glories" of that

" hereafter" to which he looks. Not only is he provided with motives to impel him, but wisperplexing on some occasions are the paths of life, and our political duties are subject to no inconsidera ble intricacies. The patriotewho feels himself in the service of God, who acknowledges him in all his ways, has the promise of Almighty direction, and will find his word in his greatest darkness " a lantern to his feet and a lamp unto his paths." Whatever may be the situation of his country or of himself, the peculiar duties resulting from that situation will be made plain before him, Who that observes the strange and unaccountable delusions which confound the wise of this world, and knows that these great and ready helps are offered to all, but must wonder that man should persist in Toulose and Bourdeaux an army of leaning to his own understanding & reserve of national guards, who shall slighting that wisdom which is from above. How innumerable and incalculable are the evils which have driven out of our territory. Howed from the mistakes of those who are thus misguided ? He whose life is governed by the plain precepts of christianity, will be unmoved by the sophistry which would entangle him in the moar dangerous errors. Thus, for instance, be whose religion teaches him that the least deviation from right is not to be justified by any consideration, that he is never to do evil that good may flow from it, that he is not to be solicitous about the consequences of doing his duty, but trust them to the wise Providence that directs them-he who is thus taught, will never be brought to believe that truth and justice ever dispense with their precepts, that the political conduct of the public that is to be released from the strictness of moral obligation which he acknowledges in this private capacity that he may be allowed to practise some artifices, to be a little insincere in his professions, a little untair in his contrivances. He will not allow 4ny distinction that justifies dishonesty on the plea of necessity or the pretence of patriotism. Should he therefore be called to share in the councils of his country, they will be conducted, as far as he is concerned in them, without intrigue, with the same simplicity and rectitude which mark his private character. He will remember that Washington declar- passed the Vosges; he has transfer ed she held the maxim no less ap- ed his head-quarters to Bacars. ed "he held the maxim no tess applicable to public than private at fairs that honesty is the best policy, and however foolish or impractica-ble such a rule of political conduct may appear to others, he knows that he can produce in its great author, the rare and illustrious instance of a statesman who never disregarestablish for his country, in the eyes of the world and in the estimation of her own citizens, such a charac-ter as shall make her nor unworthy

of the name of a christian nation,-

aproach of bearing the name and

discounting the obligations it imposes. He will endeavour to advance the public fisppiness by promoting public virtue. Whatever therefore can be

to him, the patriot who has never sought or desired it for his own advantage, who feels religion, prompted to undertake it as a trust which providence assigned him, and for the discharge of which he is to render an account, will be in little danger of prostituting it to selfish purpo

He will be mindful that all the capaoity of usefulness he possess, and the favour which may be given him in the eyes of his countrymen are to lents delivered to him, not for individual aggrandisement but for the

general good. In his intercourse, in such a tuation, with his political associ-ates, he will be regulated by the principles of the same religion which has taught him the social virtues he has practised in a private station; a religion which enjoins forbearance, moderation, patience, gentleness, charity to all. He will oppose those whom he thinks wrong with meekness though with firmness, and will sacrifice to his connection with none the independence of his judg ment or the dictates of his consci-

[Remainder in our next.]

FOREIGN.

Translations, continued from French papers received at New-York, per the Criterion, from La Teste.

PARIS: JANUARY 6. This day his majesty has reviewed at the place du Carrousel, 18 thousand troops of all descriptions infaniry, cavalry, and parcicularly a park of artillery, remarkable for the beauty of the horses.

An army of reserve for the interior is forming at Soissons, Meux, Nogent, Troyes and Lyons, This army is composed of national brigades from each of the military di visions concurring to its formation. Those national guards will be sent back to their respective homes as soon as the territory, shall be cleared of the presence of the enemy.

The departments from which the conscription for the army of the Pyrennees is drawn, shall form for in the like manner be disbanded as soon as the enemy shall have been

prodigies ; it has ready destroyed or otherwise rendered unfit for service more than 2,200 Austrians and Bavarians.

Gen. of brigade Count Pac, will set off very shortly for Sevan, where he will take command of the Polish corps, which is stationed there un der the orders of the Gen, of divi sion, Count de Flahaut,

January 12. The army of Pr n e Schwartzenberg meant to carry Huningue by main force. The enemy has been repulsed. The commandant having drowned a great many of the besiegers. Since that event the enemy has given up the attack, and converted the slege into a block ade. The corps of troops which was besieging Befort, after having made several unsuccessful attempts against that place, all of which have

ed the siege into a blockade. Another enemy's column has march ed to Besancon, where it is engaged with Gen. Marnias. His scouting parties are scattered in every direction. 1200 men are gone to Geneva, 800 to Lons le Saulmer, &

cost him dear, has likewise convert-

600 to Dole. According to the general plan o operation, the Duke of Belluro has

The Prince of Moskwa's head quarters have been removed to Nan-

ci-Gen. Daviguan, occupying the neck in front of Espinal.

The enemy followed the Duke of Belluno, but with cavalry only. A division of 1500 of the enemy's light borse had taken position at Rambervillers. Gen. Birche caused one of his brigades of cavalry to march. Col. Hoffmayhr, of the 2d dragoons, turned the city on the Oth and took the road to Eapmah, whilst Gen/ Moselegier marched le will strive to save her from the straight on Ramhervilliers, and penetrated into the city. The enemy's 1500 horsemen were broke at-all points. They endeavoured to rally at some distance, but they were impetuously charged, dispers.

repsell. He has killed two sicks and wounded a veral wit

Gen. Duhesmie had bis head qua

Gen. Segur, commanding a brigade of the guards of honour, a suring himself of the opportunity when a regiment of Cossacks was engaged in the narrow pass of Severne, fell apon the eventy, killed many of them, and made several prisoners. On the 9th, an advanced guard of the enemy's Silesian army, which was sufrounding Ments, marched to Sarrelous, where they threw some numb-shells. The garrison sallied out, and pursued the enemy the

space of two leagues.
The Duke of Regues has taken a

position on the Sarre.
A squadren of troops opposite to Before, advanced as far as Langres and appeared before the city on the 9th. The national guard had taken the resolution of defending it. The enemy sent a flag officer to summon the city to surrender. The gate was opening to receive him, when in despite of the rules of war, the enemy's squadron rushed forward to force a passage and charge in the street; but M. Faure, officer of the national guard, who was on guard at the gate, gave instant orders to fire upon the enemy, who immediately wheeled round and took to flight, leaving on the spot several dead, amongst whom was a captain. The first licut, of the squadron has been made prisoner. This little event is extremely honourable for the city of Langres. M. Faure has been created knight of the legion of honour. The next day 10th of January, Gen. Chouard arrived at Langres with a brigade of 1800 men of the finest cavalry. It would be difficult to express the enthusiasm with which they were received by the inhabitants. This brigade was to be followed on the 11th and 12th, by a great number of troops of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Within a few days a great number of battalions of divers descriptions of troops, well armed and equipped, have left Paris for their ultimate

destination.

January 18. There is to be a grand review this day in the Court of the Thuilleries, composed of 30 battalions of infantry, 40 squadrons of cavalry and a umerous train of artillery.

From the Savannah Museum, March 3. FROM ENGLISH PAPERS A triend has politely handed us a

Bahama Gazette Extra, containing LONDON ACCOUNTS four days later than before received. The ex tra is dated the 8th February, and received at Amelia.

BULLETIN.

War Department. Dec. 29. A despatch has been received from the Lieutenant Governor of Heligoland, euclosing the copies of letters from the Russian General Tettenborn, dated Tonigen the 11th and 18th Dec.

By these it appears that the Allied Army under the Prince Royal of Sweden, had subduce the whole of the Dutchy of Holstein, and a part of the Dutchy of Slesvig, with the exception of the Fortresses of Gluckof these places, the Danish army had taken refuge, after having been cut of from Marshal Davoust's corps, and having been defeated th' two actions by general Walmodes and by the Swedish troops. Rensborg has been completely surrounded, and the Danish army was cut off

trom relief. Marshal Davoust had retired into Hamburgh. By his retreat he left the right of the Danes exposed to the misioriunes they have suffered; and, upon his march, the French cavalry was overtaken and routed,

after a sharp action, by the Russian division under General Woronzow.

The Allied Troops, after this success, orossed the Eyder, and had already overrun a great part of Sieswig, when the Danish government solicited and obtained a suspension of arms. By the terms of this Armanice, the whole of Holstein and that part of Sleswig bordering on the Eyder, ere to remain in the possession of the Allies, and the Danish army in Rendsburgh is to remain annolested, but is to receive provisions only through the country occupied by the allied troops, and is to make no addition to the existing works of the place. solicited and obtained a suspension works of the place.

LAW OF MARYLAND.
December Session, 1818.
AN ACT

To continue in torce the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session. Be it enacted, by the General As-

sembly of Maryland. That all such acts and parts of acts of Assembly, as would supire with the present, session of assembly, he and the same are hereby consinued until the twentieth day of November next, and to the end of the next session of assembly which shall be sen ther after, except the act, ent t ed, in A Further Supplement to the act, entitled, an act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes," passed at May session,

> APPOINTMENTS By the Governor and Council. SOMERSET COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace. Henry J. Carroll, John Stuart ohn Leatnerbury of Chas. William Russum, John Dashiell of Jesse, Tubman Lowes, Peter Dashiell, Samuel Smith sen. Daniel Ballard, George Jones, Shiles Crockett, Jno. M. Clester, John Hopkins, Jesse Townsend, William Handy senior, Thomas Humphries, Adamy Elzey, Josiah W. Heath, William Evans, Elisha Parker, Levin Ballard sen. William Tilghman, John H. Bell, Levin Jones sen. Dr. Thomas Robinson jun. William Curtis, William Roach, William A. Schoolfield, Rohert J. Henry, William Crocket, William Boggs, Job Allen, Samoul Taylor, Isaac Denson, Jesse Hughes, James Evans, John Moore, Thomas

Lepy Court. George W. Jackson, Tobmon owes. William Handy sen, Peter Dashiell, Levin Jones sen. Danig Ballard, Inc. Hopkins.

Orphane Court. Littleton Dennis, sen. Henry J. Carroll, Peter Dashiell.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace. George Smith, John Biackford, Alexander Gr mm, William Vanlear, Edmund H. Turner, Jones Hogmire, Isaac Hauser jun, Joseph Ingram, Matthew Vanlear, Adam Ott, Robest Hughes, John Witmer, John Barr, Christopher Burkett, John Hershey, William Fitzhugh junior. Frederick Grosh, David Newcomer, James M. Clean, John Bowles, Jas, Prather, James D. Moore, Lance-fot Jacques, William Yates, Cornelius Ferree, Jeremiah Mason, E phraim Davis, John Adams, Jacob Schnebly, Archibald M. Waugh, Jo seph C. Keller.

Levy Court.

William Fitzhugh, John Harry
Lancelot Jacques. John Wagganer
John Hershey, George Smith, Willi am Vanleat.

Orphane Court.
Robert Hughes, Alexander Neill Richard Ragan.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.

John Cottingham sen. Thomas N.

Williams, Jesse Bennett, John Daahiell, John Stevenson, (Newtown)

Benjamin Aydiott, John Bishop;

Sewell Turpin, James Laws june Eben Christopher, Abisha Davis, William M Greggor, Nathan Gordy, William Schoolheld, Jackson Turner, Thomas Rackliffe, James Tilghman, (Newtown) Edward Robins, Thomas D. Purnell, Lemuel Showell, Joshua Duer, Josiah Mitchell, Kendall Crapper, Peter C. Evans, William Riley, George Bratten, Benj. Richardson of Robert, Joshua Johnson, William Parker, Benjamin Purnell, Joshua Sturges, (Newtown) Levi Henderson, Chas. Hense, Benjamin Gunby, Nehemiah Holland, John H. B. Parsons, Bory Walston, Purnell Johnson, sen, Billy Fooks, M. Adkins, Levi Drinkin, William Townsend of Bartley, Jas. Dennia of Benj. Purnell Porter, John G. Bacon, Wheatly Donnis, Levin Derickson, Rob't J. H. Handy, Rob't Smith, Mitchell Gray, Asron. Messick, James D. Hayman, John F. Arkinson, Henry Jones, Zadock Marthall, James Dennia (Indiantown,) Junes Patterson, Geo. Nelbins, Thomas D. Purnell, Lemuel

Sturges, John Bishop.

HARFORD COUNTY

Nicholas D. M.Comas, Bennete Prigg. Henry M. Atten, Zachous
O. Bond, David Straes, John S.
Webster, Wsitton G. Middleton,
Bennet Birnes, Jazob W. Giles,
Thomas Jeffery, John Ayris of
Thus, Joseph Robinson, Jnc. Norris, of Edward, Isaac Hollingsworth,
Renry P. Ruff, John Carn, William Henry P. Ruff, John Cain, William Pyte, Beniah Boseley, Henry Van-

Levy Court.
William B. Stokes, James Wallace, Thomas S. Hond, Henry M'Astee, Thomas Jeffery, Isaac Hollingsworth, John Cain.
Orphone Court
James Wallace, John S. Webster, John Norris, of Edwd.

The squire-gun battery scheme

seems nearly to have blown over. There is no doubt it would have been a wonderful saving in expense, provided it could have been carried into operation, inasmuch as boiling water was to have supplied the place of powder and ball. Should we progress with an much rapidity in inventions and improvements for a few years to come, as we have done for a few past; no mation would know what mode of warrare to commence against us, and we might in the end, realize some of the blessings of that system of economy which Mr. Jefferson promised us at the beginning of his reign. To be sure large sums were expended from the national chest on gun-boats and torpedos; but this in the scale of state economy was nothing, asit was in aid of such valuable experiments. Such is the wonderful genius of our country, particularly in wathte operations, that we should not feel ourselves suspresed to see in I short time, some plan proposed for draining the Chevapeake, and other large Says in the United States, to sepersede the necessity of any other means of defence against a hostile squidron. Such is the boundless extent of our-resources, such the liberality of our congress, that the small sam of fifty or a hundred millions might be appropriated on an experiment of this sort, provided their patronige were to be solicited. That it would be as well employed in this way is in carrying on a war to be conduct-ed as this has been from its very commencement; few who judge will sandour will pretend to doubt -- Il we have any mechanical geniuses as mong us who can make a piston roswer all the purposes of a canons, why may not there be others care. ble of devising some scheme which ble of devising some scheme which would affectually exclude any hos-tile armament from our waters with out the aid of a mayal force to As-this is an age of wonders, as philosothis is an age of wonders, as philosophy has progressed nearly to its same, it could hardly openion supprise to see the extravaged theories of encient philosophers actually reduced to practice by some of the modern of Archimeder could comove the earth from its orbit by means of a lever, why hight not an appropriate face he stalked or his eyes be pur out by bolling and a lever discourse of a rube. ed or his eyes be put out by bon water discharged from a ru

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granted form to the pine millions of stells missions of paper mo mount of fifteen milli dependent of this all arising from the sile deties on foreign in has been consumed, a ment yet bemains a d duals to a very consid-It would pusate a Jes the manner in which not yet been at war both our land and . have been small. I quipping a naval fo one time have we as Heve that our army twenty thousand me states have been alm dependant on their for the means of defi manner then these s squandered, will in remain a secret with had them at their di

For the Marylan The administration sioners, being utter arguments to justify would divert the from those of their inducing a belief, the is to get into power places which are so it is opt at all to that these people pure and virtuous administration, wh others by themselve lect what were then the violent oppositi to Washington and and cannot suppose capable of higher a promises which the all these promises eng and in short, h men can be govern triotic principles, principles they are And can it really thing but a love of dure men to find for nous and distressi resent administra this time, and with to encounter, the very anxious to cli A charge of thi made during the on in the senate States, and was no by the Hon, Mr. 4 Island, "Does the tleman," said Mr. think that the post and place is at this It il desirable to a culate and exercise seems of delaporation my part, I preferte rent times, as they have been cally of for by the treasury department, granted to the attenut of fifty pine millions of deliars, besides a musions of paper money is the amount of fifteen millions more. Independent of this, all the revenue arising from the sale of tands, and detier on foreign imported goods, bas been consumed, and the government yet remains a deptor to individuals to a very considerable among duals to a very considerable among It would pusse a Jesuie to explain the manner in which these same have been expanded—for we have not yet been as war two years, and both our land and maritime forces have been small. Little has been expended in fortifications, or in e. quipping a navel force-and at no one time have we any reason to be-Nove that our army has consisted of twenty thousand men. Individual states have been almost exclusively dependant on their own resources for the means of defence. In what manner then these sums have been squandered, will in all probability remain a secret with those who have had them at their disposal.

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For the Maryland Gazette.

The administration, and its pensioners, being utterly at a loss for arguments to justify their measures, would divert the public attention from those or their opponents by inducing a belief, that their sole aim is to get tilto power, and obtain the places which are so unworthily filled

It is not at all to be wondered at, that these people have no idea of pure and virtuous opposition to an his first reflection must be, to use an administration, when they judge of expression of the quaint Perer Pinnothers by themselves. They recollect what were their own views, in the violent opposition made by them to Washington and his successor, to Washington and his successor, and cannot suppose any set of men capable of higher and more disinterested motives; they remember the promises which they made, and how all these promises have been broken; and in short, have no idea that men can be coverned by ready. men can be governed by really pa-triotic principles, because to such principles they are and ever have

heen, utter strangers.

And can it really be true that nothing but a love of power would induce men to find fault with the ruinous and distressing policy, of the present administration, or that at this time, and with such embarrasaments as honourable men would have to encounter, the opposition can be very anxious to climb into power? A charge of this kind bas been A charge of this kind has been made during the present session in the strate of the United States, and was indignantly repelled by the Hon. Mr. Hunter of Rhode-laland. "Does the honourable gentleman," said Mr. Hunter, "teally think that the possession of power and place is at this moment envisible? If if desirable to enter upon a wasted that one exercise dominion rates a sesse of desprisation, and ruin? For my part, I prefer our asse among cottage comforts, to all the chilly possificate of power. I prefer the lunditions that belong to use as an opposition—of useful disinterested administrate of power of useful disinterested administrate reproof, to the dangerous elevation, and perilans responsibility, its winch the honourable gentleman. (binks, we are so solicitous. No. Sir, sine as peace, and its attendal sintings; give us back our comment, our personal rights are constituted previous to the dangerous clevation, and perilans responsibility is not personal rights are constituted previous to the dangerous clevation. The previous trained as a bost of the dangerous clevation. The personal rights are constituted from the previous of the strains as bost of the strains of our mirror are personal rights are constituted to an and a surface of the strains of our mirror are surfaced to from the magnanimous position, is the previous training to win wisdom or as unity — this opposition of was not constituted to from its own wisdom or as unity.—this opposition of the magnanimous position peace.

my whose war she deemed not only universitary, and unprovoked, but to lave been instigated by the arts and milevolution of the natural house, and determined deartoyer, not only of her commerce, her friedom and independence, but of oury? To the question then, of the honoutable tentionar from Kentucky, what would me do if we were in power. I answet, that we would seek peaco, in the spirit of peace. We would endeavoor to effect by arrangement & treaty stipulation, what can hever be effected by war. We should not be forgetful of sailors, and sailors rights. We would not bafter them a way for the fur trade, for Indian lands, nor even for the secure passession of all the British dominions on the Continent."

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green, I am sorry to find that so many little realousies have crept into our City Corporation, to the manifest-lojury of some individuals, and to the still more manifest injury of the city. It has heretolore been the practice, after a due probation in the second branch of the corporation, in case of vacancies among the Aldermen, to fill up such vacancies from the senior members of the Common Council ; but a new system of things is commenced, and by a strange and most odious distinction. the younger members who have scarce entered on their noviciate, are smaggled into the other branch, with a phantasmagorian celerity, so rapid as to prevent our identifying the moment of transition. Why an Alderman can be made in less time than you can turn a pancake. Let him but be installed in the Common Council -in five minutes he is translated to the bench of Bistions, and becomes one of the right Worship-ful. So rapid is his passage, that

expression of the quaint Peter Pim-Had not instances of such unaccount. British in an attack on Malden, from able favouritism been multiplied. Albany, is not repeated by this mornrally walking records of your city. fistures so rivetted to the commen bench, as not to be removed? or are their heads, like Yorrick's, so mishapen, that if it were to rate mistres not one would fit them ? Mr. Green, Lam a triend to a fair distri-

button of honours, and NO ALDERMAN.

A PORTRAIT, Drawn many years before the nomi-nation of Mr. Dexter, by the Pencil of Fisher Ames.

Qui capit ille facit. a Some very vain men, and some very great hypocrites, pretend to be of so party—while they arrogate to themselves a discernment superior to both parties, they affect to be neutral and undecided between them. They claim the title of the treest patriots, and to love their country with the ardeur of passion, yet they inconsistently cond in the violence of both parties, and expect to have both believe that the fire of their ver more hearty than when it is dis-creetly suppressed."

RUTDAND, (Vt.) March 9. Supreme Court - Adjourned Term -- On I murallay last James Anthony was put to the bar of the court, to plead to the bill of indictment found plead to the bill of indictment found against him, by the Grand Jury, for the murder of Joseph Green, and pleaded—not guilty—On Friday following, his trial came on. He had anyaged for council Baniel Chipman, & R. G. Mallory, esqs. After the jury, by whom he was to betried, were impanielled the accessor. by whom he was to betried, were impannelled, the attorney for the government, in a concise & very judicious manner, stated the case and the evidence he should produce to prove

sual, and the whole exhibited a scene

A passenger in the squir Morgia-na, arrived at New-Bedford from Porto Rico, which place the left on the 20th of Peb. informs that the Constitution had been cruting off Serman, and had captured and de-stroyed several vessels.

ALBANY, Murch 10. The cours martial on Gen. Hull convened on Monday and the evidence on both side in any been clased, it was adjourned over to Fri-day, (to morrow), to give the accu-sed time to prepare his defence. I am told however, that gen. H. is not ready, and that when the court shall convene, it will be further adjourn-ed to Monday next. Governor Ogden's steam-boat me-

morial has excited no small sensation. He in his argument on the occasion, has certainly acquitted himselt as a man of no ordinary talents, The celebrated Luther Martin, from Maryland, is here; and it is believ. ed will speak in behalf of Col. Og den. The weight of Mr. Emmet's talents is on the opposite side.

We have a rumour that the Bri tish, in an attack on Malden, have been defeated by Harrison, with a very considerable loss. I cannot but hope that this information is founded in truth.

RUMORS NOT CONFIRMED. The report of the repulse of the British in an attack on Malden, from

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vergennes (Vermont to vertiser, dated March 8th.

"Some secret movements are mating in our army. Three regiments left Burlington on the 6th inst. for the north. A sloop of war of 26 guns, and 6 gallies of 2 large guns, are now building here, which the Commodore thinks will be a force sufficient to keep command of the

"The English are building at St. Johns 12 galies of 2 guns, 1 brig of 20 and a schooner of 18. The two latter at the lele des Noix in great forwardness. The brig will mount long 24's.

FROM ERIE. The latest account is from a correspondent by express muil, dated U. S. Sloop Niagara, Feb. 28.

We'are under no apprehension of an attack here this winter. The season is so far advanced; and the Lake so open, that to attempt it on the ice, or in boats, would be the real substate pure and unexpended height of folly in them; and if they in the frost of moderation. Such this place, the brave Pennsylvania more often med as dimocrats, but almost a federalists, while will give them a warm reception, before they can possibly get at tion, before they can possibly get at

Our new block-house on the Peninsula is finished. It is an octagon, and mounts eight guns, and is completely adequate to the defence of the fleet.

Glambian.

HYMENEAL Married... In Calvert county, but he 17th inst by the Rev. Mr. Smith; Mr. Washington G. Tuck, of this city, to Miss Rackel Whittington.

iting. The conflict between the latter and the Venerable was annurary, in which the gallant French commander was wounded, and last many of his offers and crew. The other frigate commanded by the French commontes, inchestically andeavoured to escape. He has been sent a prisoner to England. The more daring captain of the Iphigene was left at Barbadoes.

The Constitution frigate was

The Courtruries frigate was off Barbadous on the 14th of Feb. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

After our paper had been prepared for the press, we received by the politeness of Col. Daggett, the following highly important intelligence: contained in the "Antiqua Journal" of the 14th ult bro't by the cartel ship. Rising States. With grat pleasure we present to our readers.

BAYONNE TREN, &c.

Antiquia, Feb. 13.

By a London paper of the 8th of Jan. with which we have been obligingly favored, intelligence of the

ingly favored, intelligence of the highest importance to the future happiness of the civilized world has been received. Since our last, there have been rescued from the fell grasp of Buonaparte, the states of Holland, Flanders, Switzerland, and the principal Italian States on the shores of cipal Italian States on the shores of Flanders, by the Flanders, by the Sohn Nacholson, Executor. express request of the people, www. united to Holland, under the mame of the United Netherlands, having at the head of the general govern-ment the Prince of Orange, with the title of the Royal Sovereign of the United Netherlands, Again has victory crowned the arms of Wellington-under the walls of Bayonne Soult made a desperate

stand, from whence he was driven with great loss-that town is in possession of the allies-the ports of the Riger Adour, on which it stands are opened to all nations not at war with any of the allies. London, January 8.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane is expected at Portsmouth in a few days, to hoist his flag on board the Asia, for the North American com-

Poreign Office, Jan. 6.
The affice crossed the Rhine on he 20th ult. their whole arrangements could not be completed before the 5th of January.

Arrangements had been made with the Swiss Cantons, and the allies have pledged themselves to replace Switzerland in the same state of integrity and independence as before the revolution.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. In 91 towns, it appears there is Federal net gain of 186. Gov. Gilman had last year about 800 more votes than Mr. Plumer; conse uently his re-election is rendered morally certain.

The U.S. brigs Rattlesnake and En-terprize have arrived in Southern ports. The latter while chased by an enemy's 4, threw most of her guns overboard.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundelcounty, Orphans Court, March 22, 1814

March 12, 1814.
On application by petition of Joseph Evans, administrator of William Dr. Cauley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and that the same be published ones in creh week, for the space of six suc-cessive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-

Ino. Gassaway, Reg. Wills for

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William M Cauley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at orbefore the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given using hand this 22d day of March. 1814.

Joseph Luans, Admy.

#### NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphana court of Gueen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Edmund Carvill, late of Gueen Anne's county, decreased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in previous to the first of June next, approved according to law, and passed the orphana court, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Mr James L. Broam, who he ment to Mr James L. Brgan, who is suthered to settle said estate,

Elizabeth Garvill, Adms.

Sw.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-del county, letters of administration on

Public Sale.

Will be offered to Public Sale, on Friday the 15th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of the personal estate of

John Nicholson, late of Anne Arun-del county, deceased, Consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, on a credit of three months, by the purchasers giving bond with approved security for payment, with interest from the day of sale; on all sums above ten dollars, all mader cash to be paid. John Nicholson, Executor.

March 24, 4814.

### NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters testamen-tary on the personal estate of John C. Jones. late of Anne Arandel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated and according to law, and all those who are indebted to the deceased, either on note, bond, or open account, but more particularly those indebted to the said deceased as deputy collector for county assessments, to make immediate pay-

un'd Harrison of Inc. Executor.

### DON FERNANDO,

From the best Spamsh breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; ushe proved himself last season very sure, and his feels have been uncommonly fur. his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for the money to be paid in every case be-fore the march are taken away, to 1811 and Pritchard, Managin. March 24.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphins, court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Brice Howard late of A. Armidet county, deceased, requests nil persons having claims against said deceased to bring them in legall, prov-ed, and those indebted to make imme-

diate payment. RISPAH HOWARD, Adm's 2 plarch 17.

Notice is hereby given, That I intend to petition to the next Anna-Armedel County Court for a Commission to divide a tract of land called Locust Thicket, and iging in the county aforesaid, of which all persons interested will please to take make.

Hence Union

March 17, 1814 Henry Wo

bomas King, a young American saltor confined on board the Ruby, a
guard ship at Bermana, observed one
weaping a boat alongside, with her
affle standing, which the licunsiants
had neglected to hoist in: "A squall
arose, and in the darkness of the guarthe termitted bimself in her, to the
mercy of the wind and waves, with
no other provision than some blecuits
and water. He was alone nine days
on the acrid expanse of water, in his
open boat; on the tenth he made the
Virginia shore and landed at Cape
Heary.

Strong is the love of native home,

There vivid fancy casts her eye;

Whether on earth, or sea we roam,

Our native land demands the sigh.

So I. Columbia's true born son,
In fleating dungeons long confin'd,
Could ne'er by smiles nerbribes be won
To adjure the land I left behind.

Bermuda's isle has leng beheld, In prison ship, my cheerless fare, From home and valce of friends with-A mournful victim of despair.

At length, one night, a heat astern, With snowy sails allured my gaze A squall arose, and, now I burn, To leave my jailor's in the haze.

Some bread and water all my store, A compass sav'd in vent'rous mood; And now alone, I traverse o'er, In open boat great Neptune's hood Twas Sabbath when my frail bark roll's At mercy on the billowy deep; But altho no bell to Vespers toll'd,

I found a temple on the deep. I earnest pray'd that He whose storms In terror shake the sea and sky. Would take my spirit in his arms, And watch me with a parent's eye.

The fair moon lent the sea her light, Her beams upon the surface curl'd, And dolphins sported passing bright, Around my little wooden world,

When sudden, from a silver cloud, Advanc'd sweet hope a vision bright With melting voice she called aloud, And charm'd the silence of the night Sea pilgrim hasl I old Ocean kind,

Shall homeward bear his sailor boy, And soon a mother's arms shall wind Around thy neck with speechless joy. "Thy sisters dear, shall sobbing dwell About thy form with gushing eye; And she whose vestal tumults swell, "Shall at thy presence cease to sigh."

Nine days had passed the tenth I knew By signs that land was not remote, The sea had lost its sable hue, And swallows hover'd round my boat.

Twas so-for soon, in angle shape Uprose to view, Virginia's shore! land on Henry's welcome Cape. I kneel and humbly God adore !

## Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly for the sale of the real estate of Thode eased, passed at December session 1813,

The subscriber will sell, to the high est bidder, on Thursday the 28th of A-pril next, at II o'clock, in the town of Lower Marlborough, one Lot in said Town, containing three acres of land. The improvements consist of a commo dious frame dwelling house, with a large dry cellar, calculated to accommodate a family of servants, and for culinary purposes; a small framed house, used as a medical shop, and several out houses.; The whole property under good englosure. Also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, containing 95 acres, more or less, within four miles of the above lot, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Levin W. Ballard ; the greater part of this land is in a state of cultivation, the soil susceptible of being highly improved by the use of clover and plaister, and particularly will adapted to produce good crops of wheat; has more than a sufficiency of wood to support the place, and is contiguous to water carriage and a good market. A forther description is the support of the place and is good market. guous to water carriage and a good market. A further description is the't unnecessary, as those inclined to purse can view the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms are—the purchaser must give bond, with two securities, to be approved of by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with in terest thereon, in six months from the

my of sale Richard Grahams, Trustee. March 17, 1614.

NOTICE. CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE. January 31st. 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instabilient of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this justitution, on or before Friday the first of April post.

He order

JAMES STERETT, Cash 1 or Mar.

called Hallet's Lot, Add The land called Hallet's Lot, Addition to Hallet's Lot, & Consway's Lot, supposed to contain fromeighty to nine-ty acres, adjoining the lands of Richard Caten and Leonard Foreman, and taying and binding on Mayothy River. There is considerable pine, with a small proportion of chesnut, cak, and hiskory wood, on the same. The terms of sale are—that the purchasee shall give bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money in twelve mental from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed for the same.—

sed to execute a dead for the same-Sale to commence at the clock. LOUIS GASSAWYY, Trustee, March 17, 1815.

#### NOTICE

This is to give notice, that the sub-scriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will amexed, on the personal estate of Dr. Uston Scott, late of Anne-A. rundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in approved accourt, and all shose in any manner in-debted to the estate to make immediate

payment, to
Elizabeth Scott, Adm'x. w. A.
March 17.

Thomas H. Edelen.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public; that he has opened A HOUSE OF ENTER CAINMENT in the house formerly occupied by Captain James Thomas, and latterly by Mrs. Tuck, where no exertions shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. He has provided himself with good liquors, &c and hopes from his attention to merit a share of public patronage; Private parties can be accommo

on the shortest notice with Oysters, Terra ns. &c. in their season. Mach 10, 1814.

#### IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Feb. 23, 1814. ORDERED, That the resolution respecting the debtors to the State, be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spi rit of '76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Guzette, Hagar's Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper, Cumberland By order,

Ninian Pinkney, Clk. Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authordebts due to this state, where judgments have been obtained, and the de fendants are subject to execution, up-on application being made to them, and heing fully satisfied that the said debt for which an indulgence is prayed is well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying six per cent in-terest, and all costs due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtors, until the first of January eighteen hundred and fifteen; and the mid debtors to the state against whom judg-ments are obtained for principal and fit-teen per cent interest, are hereby re-leased from nine per cent of said in-terest upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent interest, and costs, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and afteen; Provided. That any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay.

The above is truly copied from the original resolution assented to by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session,

UPTON S. REID. Clk. of the

House of Delegates. Debtors to be notified that the terms of said resolution must be complied with efore the first day of July next. by order,

50 Dollars Reward.

Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

Ran away from Salubria, pear Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 1sth inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his syalk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The abov reward will be given to any person who shall secure birn in any gaol in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O H. W. STULL July 15th, 1813. C

### Lands for Sale.

and, the subscribers will offer for sale, on the premises on Thorsday the 31st just at public vendue, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. A Tract of Land

Called the Grange, (or perhaps better known as being part of the estate of the late Henjamin Tasker, Esq ) con taining five hundred acres; also the said Tasker's proportion of a tract of land called St Andrew's adjoining thereto, containing one hundred acres.
The above property is situated nearly in the centre of Prince George's county, in an excellent neighbourhood, is unjustly ranked among the best lands in the state. A credit of 12 months will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving approved security; and on the sale heing ratified by the chancellor, and the purchase money being paid, a sufficient deed will be given by the subscribers as

March It. Krichd, T. Lowndes.

#### For Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small tract or parcel of land, adjoining that for merly the property of Mr. Lancelot Green, and now offered for sale by Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. This land is level, and well calculated for farming or planting, a part of it well timbered with the advantage of a fine meadow and apple orchard. This piece of land added to that offered for sale by Mc Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 400 acres, and is well worth the attention of any person dis-posed to purchase. If the above land be not sold at private sale by the 1st of April, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to

JOSEPH HOWARD. Feb. 24, 1814.

#### Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS,

February 16, 1814. The president and directors of this institution request a the stockholders, at the Banking House. on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. n to take into consideration a lete law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bankcharters. By order,

Jonathan Pinkney, Cash'r.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

### Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts on the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven

tion and cure of Billious Pevers, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous

disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for

Lee's Persina Lotion for tetters and Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumstism, &c. Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaister. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

25. To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lee & Co. At the places of sale; may be had valid pamphlets containing cases of whose length prevents there head lerewith inserted.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY,

STEEL'S DIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORDE SHAW's Store, -Price 12 1-2 Gents .-

bles, threshing floors, see, see, all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and atrong post and tail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trail that has been trade of clover and plaister answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 seres of good meadow which yields a bundantly, and 50 sures more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjuning the farm of Fullip Haramond, Jun. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted

This tract contains about 116 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plainer; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title

to 200 acres of land adjoining and lay-ing between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offer ed for sale.

One hundred and ninety five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place, two and on half soiles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chesnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be crected. An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands the subscriber will sell all his persons property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry Each place has a quantity of grain seed ed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne-Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuzent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shown to any per-son inclined to purchase, by application

to the subscriber. Anderson Warfield. Albanore, Pebruary 25, 1814.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby request ed to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more espeage on letters, &c.
Richard H. Harwood,

5- St. Admr. D. B. N.

### Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolof the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a sebedule of his property, and a list of his ereditors, on eath, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to he discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the parnon of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Menday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their honefit, and to shew caute, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the henefit of the said sets. Given under my hand this 12th day

of April, 1813 RICHARD H. HARWOOD. Wat S: Monant, Clk

CALVERT COUNTY, 40. October Torie, 1818.

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the school Monday of May 1814.

Test WM S Monsule, Clk.

Jamery 15

WILLIAM I SHWALL

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Balti

A NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTSTEED, SHE

#### Ballimore Correspondent, AND

Merchante, Manufacturers & Mechanics DAILY ADVERTISER. T THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.

The proposed paper will be published daily (at moon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails. It is proper that the intended as tor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT" He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial prio-ciples—that it shall comprize the following articles, viz; all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular jour-nal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the difmay be submitted to them for cossideration. And in the absence of the above general, named intelli-gence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (inter-nal and external,) of manufactures, and or mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most con-

venient day. The utility of such a newspaperat the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as use-ful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their supports

TERMS.

The Baltimore Correspondent will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, pay-able half yearly in advance—the pa-per for the country at three dellars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.

The Arrangements are now making

January 12, 1814.

### 20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Talesday the acts inst a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gussaway Rawling. He is a stort able fellow, about 50 years of ags. 5 fest 10 or 14 isohes high, sunters very truch, when talking, he is a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quater, Fingall. His cloathing when he west of was a round over packet, nucle of green half thick, given to hun this fall, a spotted awandown under jacket much worn, white fulled country cloth trowsure a good dekt mended, corresponds to be a superfect of the filled country cloth trowsure a good dekt mended, corresponds to keep the superfect of the filled country cloth trowsure a good dekt mended, corresponds to keep the subscriber of the his steer countries in the his time of his former master be been took these trops, and when away in got acquainted on Filk-Hidgo & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick good, he has a brother to George-Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed no may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass rain for name. Whosear takes up the said fellow, and solivers himstorm, or confinshing in any goal so that I gue him apaily abalt receive the above revers. As a balt receive the above revers. the shows revered bribed instructing the or its configuration the or its configuration the original the MA CCIEBBIN.

on Tuesday

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Nor let it be sur humbler sphere of him, he is not s that the private of empt from the claim. He will but country by that e Though not called in her cause, and religion he obeys, lent to the deed; useless in such a stills with seal an the daties of privaccial life, who and promotes ber influence and cha contributor to th happiness, and will requiring all his s

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there is also a upon him to white sensible. Religit the patriot to for his prayers. He would may think one of the pious, as us that they are the to God upon tervice equally do to the most evaluate the history, thosely

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rs Reward.

the subscriber, on ast a negro man by RLES, formerly the Gussaway Bawlings. fellow, about 30 years of 11 iceches high, surhen talking, he is a am Stavards qualtry, thing when he west over panket, make of twen to him this fall, or under jacket much alled country cloth delit mendel, correcings, a white hat with a he has other change to suit his proper and offender; in his former smatter he rips, and when away I on Ells Bidge a flattaken up zone years

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Nor does the particulant of such a man depend on attuation; the changes of times and streamstances do not affect it. He does not serve his country only when she has honour and grafit to repay him. He manifests the ardour and sincerty of his love in the day of her adversity. His religion inspires him to proportion his efforts to her about and if this should require the blood of a patriot to be shed in her detence, he has leavined that he can do no greater act or to be shed in the do no greater act per love than to "lay down his life for his friends." As no setting con siderations have been the motives. his patriotism, so neither can they extinguish it. He has not loved his country for the sake of reward, and therefore if he is neglected and despised, if injustice, cruelty and op-pression, are the only fetures his services have obtained, he will even then find abundant industaments not only to prompt his forgiveness, but

only to prompt his forgiveness, but to keep alive his love.

Nor let it be supposed that if an humbler sphere of duty be assigned him, he is not still to ramemner that the private drugen is not exempt from the claims of patriotism. He will but show his love of country by that exact obedience to be laws which his principles cojoin. Though not called to act in her behalf, his heart will not be unengaged in her cause, and in the eve of the influence and enample is no mean contributor to the stock of public happiness, and will find engagements requiring all his efforts. To purify his own ways is his first great work and the indispensable preparation for every other.

There unfatigo'd His fervent spirit labours, there he

"And there obtains fresh conquests o'er himself. And never withering wreaths, com-pared with which,
The landels that a Gear reaps are
woods

From these condicts he derives not only dominion over himself, but thanky towards others— I key have trught him the strength of passion, the violence of tempration, the art of projudine and the fullibility of judgment—Hero he is individual.

of prejudice and the fallibility of judgment—Here he is indulgent in making allowances for others, rigid only to himself.

There is also above all one claim upon him to which he cannot be insensible. Religion will not suffer the patriot to forget his capatry in his prayers. However lightly the world may think of the intercessions of the proits, christianity teachers at that they are neither unaccentable to God unimavailing. This is the to God unimavailing. This is the most evalual station. He was a hierart warm with affection for his country, though, he may have notifing else to give, may get by giving the give greatly. He who with hids this, whatever else he new pys, give comparatively nothing. To since that is, this humbly cast must be treasure of a matter a bless the respect to the great. He who in his retirement that as the offerings of the great. He who in his retirement class of the thought of this country was first thought be facilitied in his account and devous preliming that is, may be instrumental in him behalf, may be instrumental in

for the illustrious installices that have been bestowed on us. Foremost among them by the confession of the world, atoud our Washington. While we dwell upon his precepts, let his memory and example excits us to memory and example excite us to instation. Let us not in despair presume to say, that the flame of patriotism is extinguished, that we have only in his grave the mouldering bones of such a patriot. Let us trust to that Providence whose abundant kindness we have expensenced in the time of our necessity -let us strive to conciliate the fa-voor of that Being who can send his spirit among us and make us a nation

Need we require whether we have been duly impressed with the importance of the great duties I have en deaveured to suggest, and how we have fulfilled them ! Alas! who is there among us insensible to his want of faithfulness in this respect? The review of them has so filled him who addresses you, with a sense of his own utter unworthiness, that he has with doubt and difficulty ventured to present such a subject to your thoughts; fearful that it might not only seem, but be, presumptions in one so culpable himself to offer such considerations to others in her cause, and in the eye of the religion he obeys, the will is equivalent to the deed: nor is he idle or useless in such a state. He who fulfills with said and faithfulness all the daties of private, domestic and social life, who encourages virtue and promotes benevolence by his influence, and manufacture and marks of disaffections towards God that are a stain -If individually and nationally we are found most guilty, if we must see and feel and acknowledge our offences, then is there an awail call upon our nation ?

Let me ask if there can be found a region upon the globe, that has been more favoured with Providential blessings than this land? and where are the proofs of a corres-pondent grateful piety that should be she distinguishing characteristic of a people saved and defended as we have been? are they to be found in our hearts and in our lives ? Let every man look around him and within him, and answer. Are they to be found in the amolity of our religious worship, in the solemnity & fervour of our public devotions, in the homoge paid to the consecrated houses and alters? Let him who es our sold and ceremonious ser rice, our unhallowed sabbaths and violated sanchuaries, let him who scattered over our country, once temples of the most High and vocal with his praise, now frowning in portentous silence upon our land-let him who sees and feels these things fremble and answer. Are the social duties of life faith-

Are the social duties of life faithfully discharged by those who are thus wanting in reverence to God? Do we remember that christians are called to be "a peculiar people," that their great commandment is "to love one another?" put away from us all bitterness and anger and wrath and clamour and evil apeaking, and all makes?" That we are to be "kind one to another, tender hearted, torsiving one another, as "trusted. "kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, as "trusting that God for Christ's sake hath
forgiven us?" Alas! how does
the scred obligation of these precepts comport with the malignant
spirit of party which divides and
enflames us? Who would believe
that these are principles almost universully possessed among us? For
our feetings is this respect we are
though inexcusable. How has the
parental solicitude of our Washington that strove to warn us against
this danger, been disregarded? He
fian left us the most pleans admonition upon this subject, the most
trust and effecting display of the rein to which it leads. And id little in to which at leads. And so little

sound in this by the situation or allgirs? Gas any situation on of our affairs? Gau any accustron make it necessary pe proper that political differences should be attended with mutual threatenings & revilings and every irritation that can minister to the most revengeful positions? Campot those in power pursue Just and moderate measures? And if they do not, cannot their opponents see both the advantage and the duty of restricting themselves to an opposition firm and decided as it ought to be, yet dignified and temperate? Cannot all who ed and temperate i Cannot all who see and lament she excesses of this violence, unite in endeavours to moderate it, and disavowing the vascaloge of party, assert their independence by refusing chedience to whatever their judgments con-denn! No bad administration can long preserve its influence in this or any popular government, unless it is asserted by an intemperate party opposition; an opposition which in-flames whom it would conciliate, which keeps alive passion and prejudice, which instead of disposing men to be convinced, will never permit them to see that they are mistaken. Let me not be misunderacted to imply, that the patrior, when occasion calls for their expression is to conceal or deny his opinions; He then owes to his country the honest and independent avowal of what he thinks her good tequires; and he who shrinks from such a duty is more a traitor than a patriot. But this will not make it necessary that he should hate those with whom he differs, and should be even have to bear their tratred, he will hold more firmly the reins of his passions, and show that he is animated by a charity which " never faileth."

. Time will not permit me to notice all the instances and proofs of our of-Alas: Are there not a mong these some that it would not be prudent to expose I Your own observations and reflections (if turned to such a subject) will aufficient ly shew among us the marks of a "faithless and perverse generation"

a "rebellious people." What remains for us then, my friends, but that each man do his part of the national expiation, and contribute with all his powers to preserve us. The happy consequenthey are ratified by the promise of Omnipotence. The God we have offended is "full of mercy, long suffering, abundant in goodness, easy to be entreated." Let us then make our application to him, with the ferchristians.

Even in these unexampled times, when the visitations of the Almighty are seen to overshadow the nations of the earth, the believing mind has ample sources of consola-tion. A ray of light shines through the gloom that aurrounds us, and there is ceither darkness nor disquictude to him who contemplates it. In all the apparent confusion and misery around him, he sees the hand of the most high executing his aw-ful councels, and fulfilling in his own mysterious way, his benignant pur-

poses to man. The enlightening of "the nations that sit in darkness," is seedinglishing. At a period, and by means, which man's poor wisdom would have deemed lij-suited to such a work, that religion, which is decreed to cover the face of the world, has been progressing in the brightness of its way, with an efficacy that shows the divinity that attends it. How should the joy betriumph of each How should the joy betriumph of sac a thought overbalance any tempora affliction we may be walled on to acor suffer! Nor are we wishout proof more peenharly consoling of a growing proty in our own country. Some of the many banevolent institution apringing (it is to be imped) from this influence, and tertainly calcu-

fit of knowing, in several remarka-ble metances, the happy consequences that reward a patriotic atten-tion to this subject, but the world has been lately blessed by discove-ries and improvements in the ser-ence of education, calculated to extend the blessings of light and knowledge with a certainty, rapidity and case, unknown and incredible beforc. Of these means this society has been among the first to avail it-self. And they are now brought within the reach of all, and within the compass of the most moderate

resources. If persuasives to the discharge of such duty were wanting, I could a-gain refer to the precepts of Wash-ington-nor only to his precepts-we have this day before us the cffects of his patriotism, the work of his beneficence. The institution which gratifies us with this spectscle, owes its origin to his provident and virtuous liberality. Let none then refuse that best proof of their veneration for his memory, which is is to be shewn by the imitation of his example. Let them contribute to dispense (as he has done) in their respective neighborhoods, the blessings of instruction.

As an indispensable auxiliary to schools, for the diffusion of sound principles and real knowledge, I would also recommend the encouragement of those associations whose bution of Bibles. In the opinion of those bear acquainted with the religious told, that if he did not remove gious state of the world, the propagation of Christianity, in modern times has owed more of its success to these institutions than to all other human means. Where missionaries had long labored in vain, the Bible has silently but rapidly made its own way, and, as in the days of its first manifestation, the idols of ignorance and superstition are falling be-fore it. It has been ascertained that a wide and desolate field is presented in various parts of our country for the labours of those already established among us, and that means are greatly wanting to make the work effectual. We are told that in the days of Pagan darkness no habitation could be found without its protecting duties. But in Christian times and in a Christian country, your of Patriots, with the farth of there are hundreds and thousands of dwellings unsanctified by the pre-Nor is there, in many instances, access to other means of improvement. No "holy bells knoll to the shurch;" there is neither service nor sancia ary; the Sabbath it returns and basses away unheeded, or is made a day of more than ordinary depravity. Surely, those who live in the full enjoyment of all the blessings and privileges of the Gospel, cannot think of the miseries of such a condition without making an effort to refleve it.

Let us not pretend that these times are unit for such exertions; that these, and other benevolent dealgns, must be deferred to a season of greater ease and prosperity. No sime can be so suitable as the present,—If discouragements and difficulties oppose their progress, the brighter will be the reward for surmounting them. Now is the time in which they are within our power; now in the time, it may be the only time, in which they may avail us.—Of that geason of returning prosperity, to which we would defer them who can assure us t signs; must be deferred to a season

be suffering till we are made a more virtueus people. — The experience of the world demonstraes—the voice of our Wassington assures us, that "Providence has connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue."

May we be found to the realous discharge of our several dities by prosperity, by affichion, by white yet dispensations, infinite window may think fit to produce this bleased purpose. And conclude in the minds and affectionate words on minds and affectionate words of the lather of our country. May the Almighty Ruler of the world be most graciously pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, to defficial ourselves with that sha-rity, humility, and pacific temper of rity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion; without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation."

The Menacing Memorial.

The Norfolk Ledger of the 12th instant, contains the subsequent recertain Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which induced Mr. Madison to remove Ordeon Granger from the office of Post-Master Ge-

neral :-- ... Perhaps since the establishment of the government, a more extraerdinary paper has not been presented to the public than this memorial. The friends of Mr. Madison can say nothing in favour of his independence in future—he may henceforth be considered as having surrendered shat noble quality, without which ta-lents and integrity will neither be honourable to himsel nor useful to his country. If any thing could ex-ceed the nature of the application, it was the manner. No terms of Granger, and appoint a successor, who would remove Leib, the signers of that memorial would not support him! Those men must have known his weak side, or they would never have dared to have exposed themselves to the reproach and contempt they so well merited, and would have experienced from a high mind-ed chief magistrate. We profess no respect for Mr. Granger, but we perceive that he enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Madison's predecessor for eight years, and the confidence of Mr. Madison himself for six years, and we perceive him disgraced (as far as Mr. Madison can disgrace him) upon the mandate of a set of men, who assumed the offices of arcusers and judges, leaving the presi-dent of the United States to perform the part of executioner.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Charles Gordon, to the Secretary of the Na-vy, dated Constellation, off Crancy Island, ?

March 10, 1814. " I have to report to you the loss. of one of my midshipmen, Mr. Wm. C. Hall. He was quite young, and the smallest on board—but a youth of great promise, who had so much interested himself with the officers. and crew, that his loss has spread a momentary gloom over the ship. head to the quarter deck yesterday evening, while we wete in the act of sending down top-gallant yards, and expired instantly.

expired instantly.

He had been accustomed to going aloft, and had gone up to the mast bead on that occasion, (as he said to the captain of the top) to observe how they unrigged the yard i having hold of the top gallant shroud, the yard must have struck him in danting.

in which they are within our power; now in the time; it may be the only time; in which they may avail us.

Of that gesson of returning prospective, to which we would defer them who can assure us?

When the path of duty and the help of Heaven are thus plain be fore us, shall we haten to the sapergestions of despair? Shall we say that district.

s were rapidly marchi aris. Phe light tree Couracks, had penet ted to within 15 or 20 leagues of that city—the allied head quarters were

Buogaparte joined his army near trienne the 26th January. Some harp fighting es, sued ; the French theral accounts are given this day. It will be seen that on the Ba Pebrusty Buonaparte was at Troyes, many miles nearer Paris than Brienne. The affair at Brienne was magnified in Paris to a great victoay-But a letter from Bourdeaux says-"The Emperor did set gain the victory as reported in the battle of the 29th, etc."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. By the arrival of the Rambler, we have received a file of Bourdeaux papers to the 9th of February, from which we have made such translations as time would permit. We have also been favoured with extracts from private letters, which will be found below. The news which we have been able to glean from these, as well as from conversation with the passengers, we will endeavour to recapitulate.

The allies were advancing into France in every direction, and had already approached within 60 miles of the capital. The greatest ap prehensions were entertained for the safety of Paris, and every exertion was making to fortify it. The emperor had caused trenches to be dug around the city, and the beautiful groves in its vicinity to be cut down for pallisades.

He left the city himself on the 25th of January, having appointed the empress, Regent, and his brother Joseph, his Lieut. General, & charged him with the defence of the metropolis. The official account of his battles immediately after joining his army we have published at length. Notwithstanding his attempt to disguise the truth, it is evident he was worsted in every engage. ment-and such was the general o pinion in Bourdeaux. It is certain that he has continued to retreat. The disaffection among the people was general-Placards had been put up in the theatre at Bourdeaux, denouncing the tyrant. The levy en mane could not be carried into effect. The armies were scattered and composed chiefly of raw recruits-It was said that the Cossacks had shewn themselves at Fontainbleau, disastrous events may have a bad 35 miles of Paris. It was reported too, that Murat the king of Naples, had made his peace with the allies, and notwithstanding the statements inthe papers, it was believed Den-mark had joined the common cause. A rumour was circulating that the Crown Prince had taken Hamburg. Numerous failures had taken place in Paris, and Buonaparte having taken all the specie from the vaults, the bank had been obliged to stop payment. Stock which cost origi-nally 1150 francs had fallen to 480.

Bayonne had not been taken as late as the 10th of Feb. There had been some skirmishes between the armies, but when the Rambler sailed, Lord Wellington had made no decisive movement. His force was estimated at 100,000 men-Soult's army at about 30,000.

A negotiation for a general peace had commenced at Chattillon sur Same. Manheim was the place selected by Napoleon in December to treat on the basis offered by the allies, as stated in the note of the Baron de Aignan. It will be remembered that the Count de Fontanes complained in his speech of the 26th of Dec. that the allies bad refased to adhere to these terms. It now appears that the seat, as well as the conditions of degotiation is changed. The Paris papers speak favourably as to its progress. This

language may be politic. We find in the Bourdesux Indicateur London dates to the 26th of January but no articles of news.

A Paris paper of the 9th of Feb. was received at Bourdeaux just as the Rambler was sailing. It contained nothing of importance, but the mention of the dispatching of a courier to England by Lord Castle-

ATTRACTS OF LETTERS Bourdeau, Feb. 9.

" It is said a large fireign fleet is at Passage, preparing to an on an expedition; the object of which is

decdonald) was at Circlona.

The enemy have advanced conderably. It is said they are at Pi rdy-near Soissons-at Nemoura at Fontainblean, &c. The atmost exertions are making to place Paris is a state of defeace. The Parisians are in great dismay. They are sending off all their moveable goods

to places of more security.

The Emperor did not gain a victory as was reported on the 29th

"The congress convened at Chatillon on the 4th. Lord Castlereagh was among the plenipos. No fa-vourable result is augured from its meeting, as it is believed the allies are bent on capturing Paris.

" Neither the Scheldt or Texel fleets have fallen into the hands of the Allies."

5 February 19. " I regret that some delay should not have put it in my power to advise you of some amelioration in our political and commercial situation; nstead of which we have to deplore daily increasing alarm and an aggravation of the distress you witnessed previous to leaving the city. The Emperor beat the enemy at St. Dizier ou the 27th ult, and gained a victory over Blucher's army, consisting of 40,000 men, at Brienne on the 29th uitimo, and on the 30th Blucher effected a junction with the army of the Prince of Schwartzenburg, computed at 150,000, and the French troops in that quarter not amounting to more than 40,000 men, were compelled to retreat to Troyes, after some considerable loss.

Paris is in great consternation, and I begin to entertain serious ap prehensions for that rich, important and interesting city. Three or four very num cous armies being now advancing towards it without the possibility of the French uniting one half their numbers. The marauding Cossacs have already been within 12 or 15 leagues of the capital. The French, Russian, and Prussian negotiators met at Chatillon upon the Seine, on the 4th inst. and eximagine our anxiety to know the result of the conferences. I cannot but be afraid the enemy will make great efforts to take Paris before they will make peace. It is seriously to be apprehended that these but thank God, we cannot fear that a haughty and insulting enemy will ever menace our capital.

"It was reported there some days since, that a large Eng. fleet arrived at Port Passage, in Spain, but its object is not yet ascertained-20,000 men having been withdrawn from that quarter, which even before did not consist of one half the forces opposed to them by lord Wenington. I should not wonder it the latter should make an attack. His maction has assonished every body. With 60,000 English & Portuguese troops and as many Spaniards, which contrary to report, always continued with him, he has for a long time made no attempt on the French army of 50,000 men now reduced to

30,0001 "The times are pregnant with important events, and the first news you receive from this country after your arrival, must be peculiarly in-

Mr. CRAWFORD writes to gentleman in Bourdeaux under date of Jan. 25-

Lexpect the Ministers of Russia will reach the U. States befores

" January 26. "There is no business doing here at this moment ; nothing will sell. The invasion of the country by the coemy, in almost every direction, has destroyed all confidence, and ruined a great many rich and respectable houses in the capital and other places in this empire. The failures at Paris are numerous; there has been none here as yet."

Translations from the papers.
PARIS, Feb. 5, 1814.
On the morning of the 5th the Count de Stadion, Count Reaumowsky, Lord Cuatlefeigh and Baron Humbolds arrived of Chatillon upon the Scine; where the Duke of Vicenta (Caulincourt) had arrived.—The first vait had taken place between them, and in the evening the first conferences were trad.

owsky, Plenipotentiary for Russia; Be to Count Humboldt Plenipotentiary for Prussia. The negociations spear to go on with activity.

Manishr.

February 7.
"Yesterday the members of the Convention dired with Lord Castle. reagh. It has been remarked that the best etiquette reigned among the Ambassadors, and especially be-tween the English and French, who are full of attention and prevenance for each other."

February 9. "Yesterday a Courier from Lord Castlereagh passed through ties city on his way from Chatillon to Lon don, having taken the route of Nogent Paris and Calais. In future all he couriers from the English Ministers at the Congress are to pass the same way, as being much the near-

They arrived at Semur the 25th. They quartered upon the inhabi-tants, and indulged in every excess. With sabre and pistol in hand, they compelled the housekeepers to give them whatever they wished. They even made it a crime not to understand German. They committed excesses on the municipal corps and even struck many of its members .-They have pillaged many houses of the most distinguished men. The damages is estimated at more than 10,000 crowns. They finished by laying a heavy contribution and

set out on the 27th for Mouthard. Their entrance into this little town has been signalized by insults to the proprietors, and a great part of the inhabitants. They went into the house of Madame de Buffon, grand daughter of the celebrated Baffon. It was there that great man composed his immortal works. It was his happiness to embellish the place of his retreat. The gardens were curious and eagerly visited by strangers. The plantations were admirable; but the enemy have overwhelmed the whole. Finally, after having done all the mischief that was in their power, they sp-proached Troyes. We believe that here they have terminated their movement, having been apprised that the emperor had quitted Paris to put himself at the head of the army.

On the 23d ult. the Em King issued his letters patent, confirming the Regency of the Empire in her Majesty the Empress and Queen Maria Louisa.

#### OFFICIAL.

PARIS, Feb. 5. Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the follow-

ing account of the situation of the army on the 3d inst

The Emperor arrived at Vitry (on the Marne, 100 miles E. of Paris) Jan. 26 Gen. Blucher, with the army of Silesia, nad passed the Marne and was marching upon Troyes, (on the Seine, 80 miles S. E. from Paris.) On the 27th the enemy entered Brienne, and continued his march, but he was obliged to lose time to rebuild the bridge of Lesmont upon the Aube.

On the 27th, the Emperor ordered St. Dizier to be attacked. The Duke of Belluno presented Limself betore that town. Gen. Duhesme, overthrew the Rear Guard of the enemy, which was yet there, and made some hundred prisoners. At 8 in the morning, the Emperor arrived at St. Draier. It is difficult to describe the enthusiasm and the joy of the Inhabitants at this mo-ment. The vexations of every kind which the enemy commit, especially the Cossucks, are beyond all de-

scription. On the 28th the Emperor moved upon Momierender.
On the 29th, at 8 in the evening, Grouchy, who commands the Cayalry, ordered Gen. Milhaud, with the ry, ordered Gen. Milhaud, with the 5th corps of cavalry, to present himself between Maraieres and Briefine before the enemy's army, commanded by Gen. Blucher, and which is estimated at 40,000 Russians and Prussians, the Russians commanded by Gen. Sacken. At 4 o'clock the little town of Briefine was attacked. Gen. I clobe Des Nouttes, commandant of a division of tawalry of the goard, and Generals Groundy and Milhaud executed many fine charges upon the right of the road.

right and entered the Cassle of Briends, by the Park — At this moment
the Emperor derected the column
upon the Road of Bar, upon the
Aubr, which appeared to be the retreat of the enemy. The attack
was furious and the resistance obatinate. The enemy did not expect
so herce an attack, and only had
time to withdraw his parks from the
bridge of Leamon, where he intended to pass the Aube, and march in
advance. The conster march much
embarrassed him.

Night did not put an end to this
battle. The Division Decouz, and
a Brigade of the Division Meusmer,
were engaged. The great number
of the forces of the enemy, and the
beautiful situation of Briener, gave
him a great advantage; but the tak-

him a great advantage a but the tak-ing of the castle which he had neglected to guard in force, deprived him of it. About 8 o'clock perceive ed that he could not maintain the post, he set fire to the town, and the conflagration rapidly spread, all

the houses being of wood.

Profiting by this event he attempted to retake the castle which the brave chief of a battalion of the 50th regiment defended with intrepidity. He covered with dead all the approaches to the exatle especially the stairs on the side of the Park. This last check decided the retreat of the enemy, which the burning of the town favored.

On the 30th at 11 in the morning Gen. Grouchy and the Duke of Belluno pursued him to the village of Rothiere, where they took a positi-

The whole of the 31st, our troops were employed in repairing the bridge of Lesmont-sur-Aube, the Emperor wishing to march upon Troys, to operate upon the columns which were moving by Bar-sur-Aube and by the route of Auxerere, upon Sens. The bridge could not be completed till the morning of the 1st of Feb. when a body of troops was immediately filed over it.

At 3 P. M. the enemy having

been reinforced by his whole army, debouched open Rothiere and Dienville, which he still occupied. Our rear guard received them with firmhad many of his battations destroy ed. The Duc de Belluno maintained himself the whole day at the hamlet of Giberie, notwithstanding the enormous disproportion of the force which attacked him.

This day our rear guard sustained itself on a vast plain against the whole of the enemy's army, five times more numerous-it is one of the greatest feats (des beaux fuits) of the arms of the French army.

In the darkness of the night, a battery (une batterie) of artillery of the guard which followed the movement of a corps of cavalry which had pushed on to repulse a charge of the enemy, missed its way and was taken. When the cannoniers perceived the ambuscade into which they had fallen and saw that there was no time to form themselves en batterie, they formed themselves immediately in squadron, attacked the enemy and saved their horses and teams. They lost 15 men killed and made prisoners.

At 10 o'clock at night the Prince of Neufchatel visiting the posts, found the two armies so near each other, that he several times mistook the enemies posts for our own. Oneof his side-de-camp approached within ten paces of their widettes and was made prisoner. The same accident happened to several Russian officers who passed the countersign and threw themselves into our hands, supposing they had arrived at their

supposing they had arrived at their own quarters.

Few prisoners were made on either side. We have taken 250.

On the 2d of February at the break of day, the whole rear guard of the army was engaged before Brienne. It sook successively the positions which were necessively to effect the passage of the break of Leamont, and rejoin the rest of the army.

half. The Duke of I this division.

on Thursday the 14ht day of Antinext, if fair, if not the five fair day,
at his dwelling in London Town,
A PART of the personal estate of
John O. Junes, lake of said county, or
ceased, constating of horses, cattle and
household furniture. The terms of sais
are, cash for all sums under ten dollars,
and all sums over that, a credit of four
months, the purchaser giving bond with
security to be approved by the executor.

March 31, 1815.

Chancery Sale,

By virtue of a decree of the high conof chancery, the subscriber will a
fer at Public Bale, on Friday 2.
April, at M Coya Tavern, the fellowing tracts of land, lying on El
Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, par
of the real entate of the late Edward
Dorsey Esq. and by his will devised
to be sold, viz.

The Expert 1.

The First Discovery, Containing by patent 235 ucres of find situated near Elk Ridge Landing, as the road between Baltimore and Wash-ington, and adjacent to the lands of Dr. Hopkins and Mrs. Hammond. The Second Discovery.

Containing 116 acres, adjacent to M Coys Tavers, and crossing both the Washington and Annapolis roads at that

The Resurvey on the Gre-

cian Siege, mess. Gen. Dubesme, distinguished himself in preserving Rothiere and Gen. Girard in protecting Dienville. The Austrian Gen. Girlay, who wished to pass from the left to the right bank, and force the bridge, had many of his hesterican destroy. is presumed that the soil would be soceptible of great improvement, and
from their proximity to the liallinory
market they will be well worth the attention of purchasers. The Second
Discovery would also present as excellent stand for a taxern. The terms
of sale as prescribed by the decree, are,
that the purchaser shall give bond with
approved security, for payment of
the purchase money is aix, twelve, and
eighteen months, and on payment of
the whole shall receive a deed from the
trustee. The title is indisputable, and
all other information relative to the
quality and situation of the land,
can be obtained on application to hirRoderick Dorsey, at Dorsey's Forge,
Elk Ridge.

Annapolis, March 31, 1814.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers intend to make application to the next Ame Arundel county court for a division of the real estate of Regio Flammond, late of Ance. Arundel county, deceased, between his helm.

NOTICE

obstacles to impede
The account of Buons
defested Blucher as
these who have here
to the Emperor's bull
fallactous reports of
ries sometimes circ
French Guzetten, by
porting the public im
reality of disastrous
be allowed as I be allowed as least presentable doubt of Letters we understored by this art which state positivel has fallen, and, that ton has advanced in deaux. By the Fren see that neveral c Soult's army have for the protection Paris, which makes ment altogether prowill not presume to tore, but surely the fore witnessed such of force, and milita in the defence of li exhibited by the he ic allies. Buonapart an immense force. service the conscrip calling upon the in some districts; by somed their num greatly exaggerated never would have a to approach so near empire, without m who consider then

> For the Mary A few weeks axiety was manimen of the natio ry section of the in complaining of privations to wi wicked measures had subjected the the state anthoris and rollef which but claimed in v these petitioners many hundreds, hered to the den ciferous of the lemocratic admi ad withdrawn

necled with the in

government, will until the result is

their frightened imagination shape the most combine occurs to the most remain of the most part of they can new the calamities they now endure, and which in all suspan probability they are yet destined to soffer, spring from the boundless ambition which has hitherto propelled their sovereign in his impersons and tremendous cureer—bull we are not made acquainted, by the accounts brought by the Rambier, what effects have nown produced on the tion at large, by the powerful forwith which they are invaded. It would seem, however, by their advancing in several distinguist, and having arrived within so shorts distance of the capital of the empire, that they men with no very serious obstacles to impedie their march. The account of Biomagnatics having defested Blucher may be true, but these who have heretofore attended to the Emperor's bulletins, and the fallacious reports of splendid victories sometimes circulated in the French Guzetten, by way of supporting the public mind under the reality of disastrous defeate, may be allowed at least to entertain a reasonable doubt of its corrections. Letters we understand have been received by this arrival at Boston, which state positively that Bayonne has falled, and that Lord Wellingwhich state positively that Bayonne has fallen, and that Lord Wellington has advanced nearly to Bourdeaux. By the French accounts we see that several detachments of Soult's army have been drawn off for the protection and defence of Paris, which makes the above state-ment altogether probable. On the pltimate result of this contest we will not presume to hazard a conjecture, but surely the world never be-fore witnessed such a combination of force, and military skill, arrayed in the defence of liberry, as is now exhibited by the heroic and patriotic allies. Buonaparte is said to have an immense force, by calling into service the conscripts for 1815, and calling upon the citizens in maise in some districts; but it is to be presumed their numbers have been greatly exaggerated, otherwise they sever would have suffered an enemy to approach so near the hear; of the mpire, without making a more effectual resistance. Another month will doubtless give birth to the most important events, and those who consider them as any wise connecled with the interests of our own government, will look with enxiety satil the result is finally known.

For the Maryland Gazette.

A few weeks past considerable exiety was manifested by the great men of the nation with respect to the proceedings of the legislature of Massachusetts. Petitions from evesystemsetts. Petitions from any section of the state had poured in complaining of the sufferings and prications to which the cruel and wicked measures of administration had subjected them, and asking from the state anthorities that protection and relief which had been claimed, but claimed in vain, from the national government. It may here be worth while to mention, that of mal government. It may here be worth while to mention, that of these petitioners there were many, many hundreds, who formerly adhered to the democratic party, who were as vociferous, as the most vociferous of the present day, in approbation of the measures of our democratic administration, and who had withdrawn their support from this party, only because of its long tontinued and systematic opposition to the interests and liberties of the people. These peritions were reletted to a joint committee of the two houses. It what sort of a report would be made by this committee, we the great matter of inquiry with all the war-gentry. Those who wished the war to be continued apprehended that Massachuseus, to manness, highs upfort the standard of revolt, and throw off all allegines to the train. By these man doth a course was apprehended, be couns they know, that if this great the powerful state should so act, and determine as all hexards to assaut the visitated rights, there would

from which they had taken, and from which it is discavered shat they must recede, whicher the eastern states retail or not. Thereport of this committee was at length acquest, has been acted upon and canchoused by both branches of the leg shatpre. This report, it the most cloquent and feeding terms, depicts the sofferings and discreases of the nation; justly assirbes the war, and all the wicked and runnous measures of administration to a a rooted attachment to France, and a determination to destroy the prosperity of the eastern states—and tracted of rebellion, recommends that is the people of this commonwealth, injuried and oppressed as they have been, will, as far as possible, restrain their feelings of indignation, and patiently walt for the effectual interposition of the state government for their relief."

Such is the conduct of a state which it has become quite the fashi-

high it has become quite the fashion to say, is in a state of rebellion, Sec. Let its conduct be exhibited in contrast with that of some other states, which it is equally the fashion so admire for their attachment & devotion to the union. Pennsylvania, for example, is a very patriotic state; and yet this self same state, when a moderate tax was laid upon whiskey to enable the government to comply with the most sacred en-gagements, could raise the stand-ate of rebellion, and engage in a In and engage in a forcible resistance to the laws. This same state too, when a land tax was imposed, could a second time be guilty of insurrection, and very recently, in opposition to the solemn judgment of the supreme judicial tribunal of the union, could call out the military force in order to prevent the service of its process. Yes, these people who would now put down by force all constitutional apposition to the wicked and ty-

al opposition to the wicked and tyrannical acts of administration; who can see nothing but treason in every complaint against commercial restrictions and discresses, wars, loans without number to support them, and taxes of every descriptions. on to pay the interest of those loads who would now deny to the free people of this nation the privilege of stating their wrongs and ende vouring to obtain relief in a co stitutional way, are the very same people who could engage in insur-rections when the country flourished, its trade was protected, and eve-

bedience to the cells of the government, and have fought our battles -yes, Kentucky in all this, in all her bustle and preparation for war, has had a regard only to the inte-rests and honour of the nation, and all its sacrifices have been for "free trade and sailors rights"-We will not atop to expose the falsehood of all this, and to show the real causes of the popularity of the war in Ken-tucky. No fool can be fool enough to believe, that the people of this state cared any thing about sailors state cared any thing about sailors rights or free trade, or that the popularity of the war, in that action of the union, can be ascribed to any thing but the single fact, that is gave them a market at their was does for every thing which they had to dispose of and has enabled them is sell their produce at a must enormans price. Every body knows too, that many of the militia of Kentucky were brought into the field by force; that the poorer class of people, who have borne principally the sufferings and afflictions of this war, have been compelled, against their wills, to perform the duties of regulars, in clear and manifest violation of their constitutional rights, while the wealthier citizens has remained at home to entich himself at the expense of the mion, and to boast of services which others have been compelled to perform, and from which has been exampt. But a word two with respect to the patriother of these people, their attachment to the unlose, and their readiness to

how different was the language holden by these self-tenine panille, when Wathington was one frequent? I lesself be re oblected, that very soon after the organization of our government, stops were taken by that great and good man to senare to the western people the navigation of the Mississippi, and these steps were ultimately successful—But our good patriots, who are nowall patience and all submission, were very different then—Because government did not at once secure to American citizens the navigation of this our river, how shey could

of this our river, how they could bluster! Take for a sample some of the resolver passed at a meeting in Lexington, in the year 1794.

"Resolved, That the general government, whose duty it was to put us in possession of the past. wernment, whose duty it was to put us in possession of this hight (the navigation of the Musissippi) have either through design or mistaken policy, adopted no effectual measures for its attainment.

"That even the measures they have adopted have uniformly in concealed from us; and veile in

mysterious secrecy.

That civil liberty is prostituted when the servants of the people are inferred to tell their masters, that communications which they may judge imper-tant, ought not to be intrusted to them." Having passed these and a number of other such like resolves, this

meeting composed, it was said, of verspeciable citizens from various parts of Kentucky," concluded with recommending county meetings, county committees of correspondence, and " a convention when it might be judged expedient," to deliberate on the proper steps for at-taining and securing their just rights. Let it be remembered too, that these resolutions were adopted after a remonstrance full of insolence had been presented to each branch of the legislature, and had been received and treated with the utmost respect. In both beaches it was referred to a committee, and the necessary explanations given by the president. The committee of the senate, after setting forth, that every effort had been made by the Kentucky this important right, conclude with a resolution, " That the president of the United States be So much for the patriotic state to be communicated to the execuof Pennsylvania. Let us now turn tive of the state of Kentucky, such to snother state, whose patriotism part of the existing negotiation is equally the specific of our admiration. It is said that Kentucky, relative to this subject, as he may actuated only by its devotion to the interests and honour of the nation, and regardless of every thing like personal suffering and individual suffering, as soon as the war was declared, was ready, at all hazards, support it, and accordingly her sole have generously stepped forth in observer to the calls of the governel, tyrannical and oppressive, and who now would have us to believe that there cannot be too much secrecy in the affairs of government and those are the people who can talk about Boston rebels, and charge our Bastern brethren with disaffection to the union. Yet more, the government had received information, that an expedition was fitting out in Kentucky against New-Orleans, by men who were in the employ of the French minister; and upon the receipt of this intelligence, Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, by order of the president, wrote to the governor of Kentucky, requesting him to use every means which the laws authorized. rised to put a stop to the expediti-on-This letter was accompanied by one from the Secretary at War, urging, in case of the failace of preventive means, the employment of the militia. Does the governor de-avow his readiness to comply with the requisition? Oh no I he could, not exercise power against men who he considered " as friends and bre-thren, in favour of a man who was

an enemy and a tyrant."

Yet these men are now the firmost friends to the union, and the best patriots of our land. R. D.

This is to give notice, That Mr. David Ridgely, is duly au-kinemed to settle the estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of Anne Arundel con-ty, deceased. Karah Woodfield, Adm'r.

the line were coming out to join. Adm: Contrane. The San Demingo was expected about the 20th inst. at Bermuda, when Ad. Warren would return in her to England. Ad. Cochrane would then take command of the Bermuda and Hallfax stations.

About 6000 troops were daily looked for at Bermuda (from Eugland) 18th

Arrival of Admiral Cochrane with a strong faces, at Bermuda.

BERMUDA, Massiella Sunday arrived his majester whip to sia, 74, Vice Admiral Sir Alexander, Cochrane, K. B. hon, capt. Paget; and Superb, 74, captain Wainwright, from England; Majestic, capt. Hayes, and Sophia capt. Lockyer, from a cruise.

It is reported, but upon what authors

It is reported, but upon what author ity we are not able to say, that our go-vernment has signified its determinati-on to listen to no further terms of accommodation whatever with America, but is bent upon prosecuting the war with most rigid security.

Capture of another French Frigate.

The Majestic has branian in the fine new French Frigate Terpsich from 42 guns and 300 men, captured the Labraham the Wessern Idands, after a slight resistance, having a killed and a wounded, talls and rigging much shattered. The Terpsichore was in co. with the Atalanta frigate, which salled us to from L'Orient (then 23 days out) and an Indiaman. The Atalanta made all sail and escaped with the Indiaman.

Banna poets, February 15.

Of the Constitution Frigate.

Of the Constitution Frigate. This morning arrived sehr Lovely Ann, from Bermuda bound to Surmans. She was captured on Sunday evening last by the American frigate Constitution, Capt Stewart, about 100 miles to the windward of this Island, and goo miles to the windward of this Island, and sent here with an American midsbipmen on board, as a carel, having received the officers and crew of H M. schr. Picton, also from Bermuds, that had been exprired on Monday following by said frigure and burnt. Last evening the cartel fell in with the Venerable 74, & two other British cruizers, about 120 miles to the windward, to whom they gave the intelligence. The Venerable immediately went in pursuit of her.

Peace between England and Denmark, and Denmark and Sureden,

Extract of a dispatch from Edward Thorn ton, Esq. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Kiel

have the honour of informing your Lordship, that Baron of Witterstadt, the Swedish Minister, and myself, have this day signed treaties of PEACE with the plentpotentiaries of His Majeasy the King of Denmark."

A large British force coming to Ame-

A large British force coming to America.

Freparations have been made on a large scale to enable Sir A. Cochrane to take with him a very large force, both naval and military. Sir Alexander takes with him about 4000 marises, under the immediate command of Major Nicholls, of that corps, the same meritorious offices who so gallantly conducted himself at An holt, and who was afterwards selected for a particular and important day in Stralaund, under the Grown Prince of Sweden. Sir Alexander will also take with him a strong body of riflerace, battering artillery, Congreve rock ets, Sharprell shells, with all the ammunition, &c. necessary to give effect to these engines of destruction

Anne Arundel county to wit.

I hereby certify that George Craggs, of said county, brought before me, as of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a dark iron grey Gelding about three years old, feurteen hands high, one white apot on the left side of his back and no other visible marks. Over under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of March, 1613.

The owner of the above described borse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him a-

March 31.

George Craggs.

NOTICE.

Whereas William Ethott, of Anne-Arundel county, obtained a note of hand of mine, bearing date on the twenty-fifth inst. for the amount of 25 dollars—This is therefore to forwarn all persons whomesever from taking an assignment of said note, as it was fraudulently obtained, and therefore I am determined not to pay said note of hand.

be exposed to Public Sale, or Satisfied a depth of April, at a Oclock p.m. on the premises, near Elk Ridge Landing, the following Property, to wit.

Negroes Abraham and Moses
The above are inten as the property of Laskin Hammond, and will be soul to satisfy a delet due Peter Harman. Terms of mile, Cash.

Solomon Grovea, Shiff A. A. C. March 22.

ly virtue of several write of Piers Facine, fesurd out of Anne-Arundel county count, resurd out of Anne-Arundel county count, resurdable to April term near, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Sadtunday, the total of April, at is octock. A.
M. at Friendship, in time Arundel caunty,
the following property to wit.

A Tract of Land called Maidstone.

Containing 304 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of Captain William Wesma, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Gideon White, and Hezin Estep, for the use of Nichs. Warkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash Cash Salomon Groves, Shiff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of a writ of Fleri Facjas, issued out of Anne-Arundel touncy court, covariable to April term next, and to me directed; will be exposed to Public Sale, un Saturday the active of April, at a 5 clock A M at Friendship in Anna Arundel county, the following property to wit.

A Tract of Land called Gravel Hills, Containing 167 acres more or less The above is taken as the property of William Tillard, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Realis Earep, for the use of Nichs Watkins, of Tha-

Terms of sale, Cash
Solomon Groves, Shift, A. A. C.
March 17

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Cadwellader Edwards and Philip Rogers against George W. Higgins, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April next, if fair, it not the next fair day

thereafter, A valuable tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Anne Arundel counlying and being in Anne Arandel county, called and known by the name of "Linthecum's Walk," containing about 200 acres, whereon Cadwallader Edwards formerly resided. This land lies on the main road leading from all the lower counties to Baltimore, also on the road leading from Annapolis to the City of Washington, and is considered as one of the most eligible situations in the county for a tavent, a for a country store and blacksmith shop. The land is fertile, and well adapted for the coltivation of tobacco, corn, and all kinds is fertile, and well adapted for the coltivation of tobacco, corn, and all kinds
of small grain—There is about 20 acres of good meadow land, and about 12
or 15 acres more may be made of superior quality, with but little expence. It is
deemed unnecessary to give a further,
description of this property, as it is
presumed those who wish to purchase
will view the same previous to the sale. will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

March 31. Gassaway, Trustes.

Farmers Bank

OF MARVLAND, 21st March, 1814.

The President and Birectors of the Farmers Bank of Maryinad, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent, on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the first and psyahinen or after Monday the 51st of April next to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Ammapalis and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Eastern shore as the Branch Bank at Eastern spon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of atterney, or by correct simple orders.

By orders

for hire.

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y on the Gre-

Siege, ands of Br. Dorsey, Esq. and contain-

improvement, and ty to the Hallimore well worth the same well worth the same well worth the same worth. The become the treat of by the decree, treat shall give bond with any wayment of

for payment of

Marray, Trustee, reb St, 1814. ta

give notice.

ribers intend to make next Anne-Arundal a division of the real ammond late of Anne, deceased, between his

TICE.

S18 TO GIVE NOTICE del county hath obtained from the or-phane court of Anne Arandel county, letters of administration on the person-al state of William M Couley, lete of Anne-Arandel county, decreased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voneters thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of Section because these may otherwise of Sepamber next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of March, 1814.

Joseph Evans, Adm'r Joseph Evans, Adm'r

#### NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the sub riber hath obtained from the orphaniart of Queen Anne's county, in Ma ryland, letters of administration on the estate of Edmund Carvill, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said es tate, are requested to bring them in previous to the first of June next, ap-proved according to law, and passed the arphans court, and all those indebte are requested to make immediate pay ment to Mr. James L. Bryan, who is authorised te settle said estate.

Elizabeth Carvill, Admx.

March 24

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained the orphans court of Anne-Arun-ounty, letters of administration on sonal estate of John Nichelson, ale of Anne-Arundel county, decease All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring these in legally authenticated, and those indibted to make immediate payment, to John Nicholson, Executer.

### Public Sale.

Will be offered to Public Sale, on Fri day the toth day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, pert of the personal estate of John Nichelson, late of Anne Arun-

del county, deceased, Consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming otensils, on a credit of three months, by the purchasers giving bond with approved security for payment, with interest from the day of sale, on

ash to be paid.
John Nicholson, Executor. March 24, 1814.

NOTICE: This is to give notice, that the sub-scriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of John O. Jones late of Anne Arundel county, Geceased. All persons who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated and according to law, and all those who are indepted to the deceased, either on note, bond, or open account, but more particularly those indebted to the said deceased as deputy collector for county

Sam I. Harrison of Jao. Executor.

March 24, 1814. 3w\*.

#### DON FERNANDO, A JACK ASS,

From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; as he provest himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine,

the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each, mare and half a doll, to the groom; the money to be paid in every case be-fore the marca are taken away, to William Pritchard, Manager.

## March 24.

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from the orphins court of Aune Arunde county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Brice Howard late of A Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having cloims against said deceased to firing them in legall, prov-ed, and those indebted to make imme-

dinte payment.

RISPAH HOWARD, Adm'x.

March 17.

Sw.

Notice is hereby given, That I intend to patition to the next tape Arundel Gounty Court for a commission to divide a tract of land alled Locast Thicket, and lying in the narry street, of which all pursons proceeded will please to take nation.

Henry street.

17, 1814.

bond, with good security, for the parent of the purchase money in twelf months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money tho subscriber is authorised to execute a deed for the same.—Sale to commence at 11 o clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

March 17, 1814.

# NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the sub-scriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Ma-ryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Dr. Urron Scorn, late of Anne A rundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against and estate are requested to bring them in approved ac-cording to law, and passed the orphans court, and all those in any manner in debted to the estate to make immediate

payment, to Scott, Adm's. w. A.

### NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained from he Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the ersonal estate of John Maccobbin, late of said county, deceased, hereby request all persons having claims against said deceased to bring them in legally au-thenticated, and those indebted to the

same to make immediate payment.

Horatio Ridout,
James Mackubin.
Sw.

### IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Feb. 23, 1814. ORDERED, That the resolution re specting the debtors to the State, be published for five weeks in the Maryand Gazette, Federal Republican, Sp. rit of 76, Frederick Town Herald Plain Dealer, Federal Guzette, Hagar's-Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper, Cumberland. By order,

Ninian Pinkney, Clk. Resolved; That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this state, where judg-ments have been obtained, and the defendants are subject to execution, upon application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt for which an indulgence is prayed is well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying six per cent in-terest, and all costs due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtors, until the first of January eighteen hundred and fifteen; and the said debtors to the state against whom judg ments are obtained for principal and fifteen per cent interest, are hereby released from nine per cent of said interest upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent interest and costs, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen; Provided, That any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as a foresaid shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration

of such stay. The above is truly copied from the original resolution assented to by both branches of the Legislature of Macyland, at December session,

> UPTON S. REID, Clk. of the House of Delegates.

Debtors to be notified that the terms of said resolution must be complied with before the first day of July next.

#### Nitian Pinkney, alk. 50 Dollars Reward

Ran away from Sah bria, near Hagers-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 13th inst a negro slave who cells himself BiLu GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighten complexion than the generality of himsels catromolyawkus reland ungraceful in his address and Estimality his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any good in the United States, If taken out of Washington county.

O H. W. STULL

Town, containing three acres of land. The improvements consist of a commo discus frame dwelling house, with a large dry cellur, calculated to accommodate a family of servants, and for culinary purposes; a small framed house, used as a medical shop, and several out houses. The whole property under good enclosure. Also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, ceutaining 95 acres, more or less, within four miles of the above lot, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Levin W. Ballard; the greates part of this land is in a state of cultivation, the soil susceptible of being highly improved by the use of clover and plaister, and particularly well adapted to produce good crops of wheat; has more than a sufficiency of wood to support the place, and is contiguous to water carriage and a good ous to water carriage and a good market. A further description is the't nanecessary, as those inclined to pur-chase can view the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms are the purchaser must give bond, with two securities, to be pproved of by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with in erest thereon, in six months from the

day of sale. Richard Grahame, Trustee. Freh 17, 1814.

### For Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small tract or parcel of land, adjoining that for-merly the property of Mr. Lancelot Green, and now offered for sale by Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. This land is level, and well esleulated for farming or planting, a part of it well timbered with the advantage of a fine meadow, and apple orchard. This piece of land added to that offered for sale by Mr. Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 400 acres, and is well worth the attention of any person dis-posed to purchase. If the above land be not sold at private sale by the 1st of April, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to

JOSEPH HOWARD.

#### Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS,

February 16, 1814. The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, dnesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a, M. to take into conside ration a late law of the General Assem bly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bankcharters.

By order, Jonathan Pinkney, Cash'r. eb. 17.

## J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

### Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Billions Pills, for the preven tion and cure of Billious Ferers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for

Lee's Persina Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard

for the Rhenmatism, &c. Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Carn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elisir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.
To detect counterfaits, observe each article has on the onlaide wrapper the signature of Manager 11. the signature of Minnagi. Lan & Co.

At the piaces of sale, may be had gratis, panyhets containing contact of cures, whose length prevents there being herewith inserted.

A LIST OF THE American NAVI

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVI

For Sale at Groune Sugw's St Price 12 1-2 Gents.

This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plainter; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach oreliards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 seres of land adjoining and lay ing between the two first mentiones tracts, the equity in which is also offer ed for sale.

One hundred and ninety five acre more he will likewise sell, detant from the first place two and up half miles. and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 seres of which is in woods, of the best chesnut and oak ruil timbe and will be a never failing support timber to each place. There are seve ral good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected

An accommodating credit will be give en for the purchase money, by payin the interest annually. To any perso inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation nien-sils, and implements of husbandry Each place has a quantity of grain seed, ed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Arme-Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neigh-bourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shown to any per-son inclined to purchase, by application

to the subscriber. Anderson Warfield. Albanore, Pebruary 25, 1814.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, all persons having claims a gainst said deceased are hereby request ed to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more espe-

age on letters, &c. Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N.

### Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscri-ber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the rehet of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in continement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kens be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October aext, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, or the said second Monday of October for they benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent chould not have the benefit of the said acts.

Given under my hand this 12th day of Assail and Given under my hand this 12th day

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

October Torm, 1815.
October Torm, 1815.
That bushe court, shatthe time become

A NEWSPAPE

# Baltimore Correspos

ing. Gerchants, Manufacture of Mech DAILY ADVERTISER

The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to airculate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intertions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of all the conduct the publication of "The pledges himself that it shall be he abstract from all party, and be to ducted upon the most impartial pr ciples—that it shall comprise t following articles, vis i all for and domestic news of the day ! regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular jour nal of the proceedings of the natio ferent states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named into gence, he will maers useful neglers of the progress of commerce, (intonal and external.) of manufacture and of mechanics, as indeed it solely devoted to their advancemen A price current, (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most co

venient day. The utility of such a newspaperal he present time is most certain obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor is make the contemplated paper as the ful as possible, he promises to us his atmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and nteresting to those who may laver him with their support.

" The Baltimore Corresponde will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, pay able half yearly in advance—the puper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.

65 Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter. January 12, 1814.

### 20 Dollars Reward.

Ruhaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 5th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formarly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, subters very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Hewart's quarter, Fingall. His cloathing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to his this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white fulled country cloth trowsers a good deal mended, came shoes a worn stockings, a white hat with a broad brine: as he has other cloathing he may change to suit his parpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former muster be often took these tripp and when see he got acquainted on Elle-Ridge & mittimore; he that taken up some persons a brother in treester gree, he has a brother in treester gree, he has a brother in treester Tasia, lives

BANOL

Whenever a mo the people, and a chedience to their chart system of common which has sory; and trined determined upon, proclaimed chart in the people, and the gratified; and six manufacted their o it, and the rolder compelled to abani told that it was the public voice which therefore th shoricies were con on. When war measurs, we wer ple of America; too, that we ough lers for this inst. linguess to gratify nation was plunge bandoned to the fi and in order to pri ry species of outr ry was invaded an out the least pro

withstanding ende from Fort George tion of our own f our president has discover any of t that it has been p numerous blessing when the people of the means of yet we are told th in love with the gatherers, and not so much as to hav the support of war. An embarge in consequence o to its lowest price this measure is hi

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least Montreal wa

Now it is hard that these measur are said to be, v the interests of t more, that a growho actually vote measures, do in them, and anxio nation was rid of are they brought By a system of proscription dire man who may ex bation of any fa the administrati whatever policies approve of any representation as well as federal on any question

the executive the negative; and the negative; and beasts to be free beasts to be free freedem of opin is secured to ever is permitted to right which is or any measure president chuses that according a tale, the opin; all to the citizen doings of his rules consequence.